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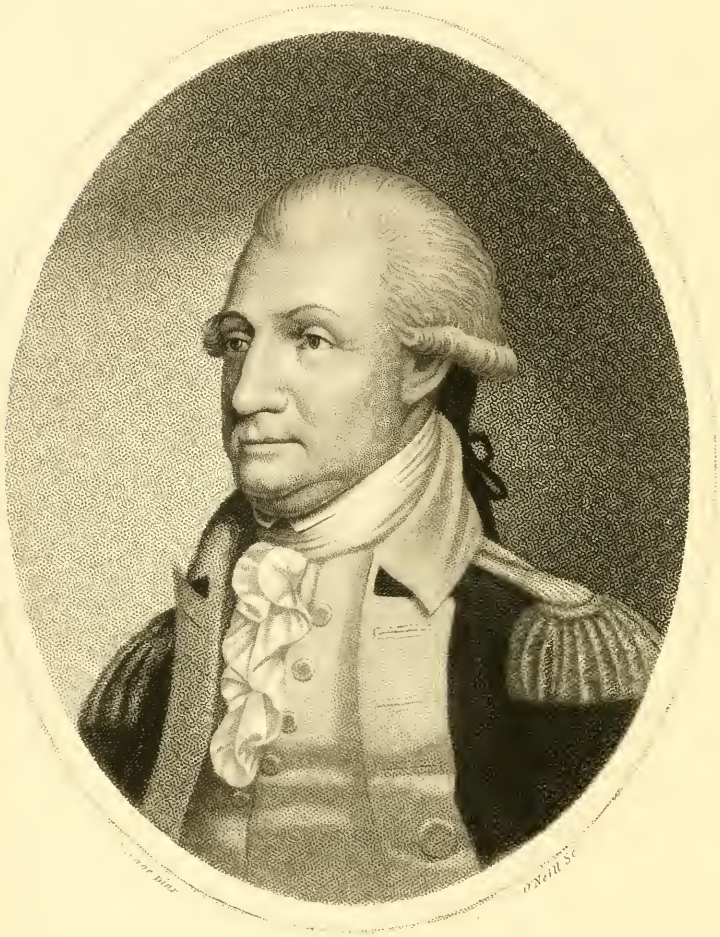

THE

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THE

WASHINGTONIANA:

CONTAINING

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF THE LATE

Gen. George Washington,

WITH VARIOUS

OUTLINES OF HIS CHARACTER,

From the pens of different eminent writers, both in Europe and America;

AND

An Account of the various Funeral Honors devoted to his Memory.

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED

HIS *WILL* AND *SCHEDULE* OF HIS *PROPERTY.*

Embellished with a good Likeness.

BALTIMORE:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY SAMUEL SOWER, No. 190,
MARKET-STREET, M,DCCC.

Oh Washington! thou hero, patriot, ſage!
Friend of all climes, and pride of every age!
Were thine the laurels, every ſoil could raiſe,
The mighty harveſt were penurious praiſe.
Well may our realms, thy Fabian wiſdom boaſt;
Thy prudence ſav'd, what bravery had loſt.
Yet e'er hadſt thou, by Heaven's ſeverer fates,
Like *Sparta's* hero at the Grecian ſtraits,
Been doomed to meet, in arms, a world of foes,
Whom ſkill could not defeat, nor walls oppoſe,
Then had thy breaſt, by danger ne'er ſubdued,
The mighty *Buckler* of thy country ſtood;
Proud of its wounds, each piercing ſpear would bleſs,
Which left *Columbia's* foes one javelin leſs;
Nor felt one pang—but, in the glorious deed,
Thy little band of heroes too, muſt bleed;
Nor throbb'd one fear—but, that ſome poiſon'd dart
Thy breaſt might paſs, and reach thy *Country's* heart!

PAINE.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

General George Washington,

By Jedidiah Morse, *D. D.*

Pastor of the Church in Charlestown.

THE death of this great man has rendered an account of his life particularly desirable. To a nation whose feelings seem to be absorbed by this afflicting event, whose attention is chiefly directed to the contemplation of the resplendent virtues of the deceased father of his country, every circumstance of his life has become interesting.

I have not the vanity to assume to be the biographer of General *Washington*. This arduous, honorable and useful task, is probably assigned by proper authority, to a man competent to its execution, and who is already, or will be, in possession of all the requisite documents for so important a work. But having heretofore given to the public, in a work* designed for their use,

* *The American Geography.*

a brief ſketch of his life, I hope they will not conſider it as preſumption in me, if, with a view to ſatisfy, in ſome degree, ſolicitous inquiries on the ſubject, and as a humble tribute to the memory of the *firſt of men*, I reviſe and enlarge this ſketch, and in an improved form, at this moment of general feeling, offer it to their peruſal.

The late General *WASHINGTON* was born in the pariſh of Waſhington, Weſtmoreland county, in Virginia, February 22d, 1732. He was the third ſon of Mr. AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, a planter or farmer of reſpectable talents, diſtinguiſhed reputation, and large eſtate in Virginia. The anceſtors of this gentleman, about the year 1657, removed from Yorkſhire in England, to Virginia, and ſettled in King George's county, where, at the commencement of our revolution, the general had three brothers living, viz., SAMUEL, JOHN and CHARLES, all gentlemen of conſiderable landed property, and a ſiſter, the wife of Colonel FIELDING LEWIS.*

* *See a letter written at an early period of the American Revolution, by John Bell, Eſq., of Maryland, to a friend in Europe, and publiſhed in the Maſſachuſetts Magazine for March*, 1791.

The General was the firſt fruit of a ſecond marriage. His early education, conducted by a private tutor, under the direction of his father, was ſuch as favored the production of an athletic and vigorous body, and the formation of a correct and ſolid mind. Inhaling a pure mountain air, accuſtomed to the healthful occupations of rural life, and to the manly toils of the chaſe, his limbs expanded to an unuſual, robuſt, but well proportioned and graceful ſize, adapted to endure the fatigues of his future life, and to ſuſtain the active energies of his noble ſoul.

By his tutor he was taught the rudiments of the Latin language, Engliſh grammar, and the elements of the mathematics. At the age of ten years, his father died, and the charge of a numerous family devolved on his eldeſt brother, Mr. Lawrence Washington. This brother, a young gentleman of moſt promiſing talents, had a captain's command in the colonial troops, employed againſt Carthagena, under Admiral Vernon. On his return from this expedition, he married the daughter of the Hon. Wm. Fair-

fax, of Belvoir, and ſettled on his patrimonial eſtate, which he called Mount Vernon, in honor of his admiral, from whom he had received many civilities. He was afterwards made adjutant-general of the militia of Virginia, but did not long ſurvive his appointment. He left one daughter, who dying young, and his ſecond brother alſo having deceaſed without iſſue, the General ſucceeded to the family ſeat, and to a very conſiderable landed eſtate.

It is a circumſtance which ought not to be here omitted, that, at the age of fifteen, he was entered a midſhipman on board a Britiſh ſhip of war ſtationed on the coaſt of Virginia, and his baggage prepared for embarkation; but his mother, then a widow, expreſsing her reluctance at his engaging in that profeſsion, the plan was abandoned.

The office of adjutant-general, made vacant by the death of his brother, in conſequence of the extenſive limits of the province, was now divided into three diſtricts; the future hero of America, before he had completed his twen-

tieth year, began his military ſervice by a principal appointment in that department, with the rank of Major.

When he was little more than twenty years of age, an event occurred which called forth his great talents into public notice and exerciſe. In 1753, the French from Canada, aided by the Indians, whom they engaged for the purpoſe, made inroads and encroachments upon the weſtern frontiers, along the Allegany and Ohio rivers. Orders were received from England, by the Governor* and Council of Virginia, to repel by force theſe encroachments. It was however thought a prudent preliminary ſtep, to make an effort to prevent open hoſtilities, by friendly and ſpirited remonſtrances to the French, and conciliatory overtures to the Indians. Major WASHINGTON was deputed to undertake this important and perilous embaſsy. Accordingly he was diſpatched by the Governor, with a letter to the Commander in Chief of the French on the Ohio, complaining of the infractions of the trea-

* *Lieut. Governor Dinwiddie at this time adminiſtered the Government.*

ties ſubſiſting between the two crowns; and with inſtructions and plenary powers to treat with the Six Nations and other tribes of Weſtern Indians, and to ſecure their attachment to England. He commenced his journey late in October, with about fifteen attendants, and endured the fatigues, and performed the duties of his miſsion, with ſingular fortitude, induſtry, intelligence and addreſs. When he returned with Monſieur de St. Piere's anſwer, and gave information of his ſucceſs in his negotiations with the Indians, he received the approbation and thanks of his country. His journal* and report to Governor Dinwiddie, which were publiſhed at the time, early announced to the world, that ſtrength and correctneſs of mind, eaſe and manlineſs of ſtile, and that judgment, method, and accuracy in doing buſineſs, which have ſince characteriſed him in conducting more arduous affairs. His journal for many years after, proved of eſsential ſervice to travellers into that weſtern wilderneſs.

* *This Journal was publiſhed in the Maſsachuſetts Magazine for June and July*, 1789, *from a copy ſent to the writer of this, from his correſpondent in Virginia.*

Notwithſtanding the remonſtrances made by the government of Virginia to the French commander on the Ohio, through Major WASHINGTON, hoſtile operations in that quarter were ſtill continued, as part of a meditated plan of general attack upon the then Britiſh colonies. In this ſtate of things, orders were received from the mother country, for the colonies to unite, and prepare to defend themſelves. The aſſembly of Virginia took the lead; and early in the year 1754, voted a ſum of money for the public ſervice, and agreed to raiſe a regiment of 400 men for the defence of the frontiers of that colony. Mr. Fry, one of the profeſsors of the college of William and Mary, was appointed Colonel of this regiment, and Major WASHINGTON, then about twenty-three years of age, received the commiſsion of Lieut. Colonel. Col. Fry died ſhortly after his appointment, and left his regiment and rank to the ſecond in command.

Col. WASHINGTON now was indefatigable in his efforts to form his regiment, to eſtabliſh magazines, and open roads ſo as to pre-occupy

the advantageous poſt at the confluence of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers (now Pittsburg) which he recommended for that purpoſe, in his report the preceding year. Impreſsed with the neceſsity of expedition in accompliſhing this important object, without waiting for a detachment of independent regulars, and ſome companies of provincials from the neighboring colonies, who were expected to join him, he commenced his march in the month of May.

On his way, at a place called Red Stone, he met a ſtrong party of the French and Indians, which he engaged and routed, after killing and capturing fifty of the enemy. Among the priſoners was the celebrated Monſ. de la Force, and two other officers, from whom Col. WASHINGTON received intelligence, that the French forces on the Ohio conſiſted of upwards of 1000 regulars, and ſeveral hundred Indians, and that they had already erected a fort at the poſt he had intended to occupy, which they called Fort du Queſne. Upon this intelligenee, he took his ſtation at a place called Great Meadows, for the convenience

of forage and ſupplies, where he built a temporary ſtockade, to cover his ſtores, and named it Fort Neceſsity. Here he waited the arrival of expected ſuccours from New-York and Pennſylvania, but was joined by Capt. M'Kay's regulars, only, which increaſed his force to about 400 effective men. He remained unmoleſted till July, when he received information from his ſcouts, that a conſiderable party of the enemy was approaching to reconnoitre his poſt; he ſallied and defeated them; but in return was attacked by an army of French and Indians, computed to have been 1500 ſtrong, under the command of the Sieur de Villiers. The little garriſon made a gallant defence, of ſeveral hours, during which they killed nearly 200 of the enemy, and more than one third of their own number were either killed or wounded. The French commander, diſcouraged by ſuch bold oppoſition, propoſed a parley, which terminated in an honorable capitulation. Col. WASHINGTON, at the head of his troops, quitted the Fort with the honors of war, agreeable to the articles of capitulation, and carried with him his military

ſtores, and baggage; but the French commander, either unable or unwilling, did not reſtrain his Indian auxiliaries from plundering the provincials, and making a conſiderable ſlaughter of men, cattle, and horſes. After this diſaſter, the remains of the Virginia regiment returned to Alexandria to recruit.

The Britiſh ambaſsador at the court of Verſailles was directed to remonſtrate to the French government againſt the breach of the articles of capitulation above mentioned; and this may be conſidered as the period when the French court began to unmaſk, and to diſcover that the conduct of its governors and officers in America, was in conformity to their orders. After this, warlike preparations on the frontiers were made by the French with redoubled activity, and were continued through the winter of 1754, and the ſpring of 1755.

During this period the government of Virginia raiſed an additional number of troops, who built Fort Cumberland, and Fort Loudon, and formed a camp at Wills Creek, a ſituation con-

venient for the annoyance of the enemy on the Ohio. In all theſe ſervices, and particularly in the erection of the forts, Col. WASHINGTON was actively and principally employed.

At this time, May 1755, Gen. Braddock arrived at Alexandria, from England, with two veteran regiments from Ireland, to which were joined the independent and provincial corps in America, and at the head of this army he was to repel the invaders of the colonial frontiers. Upon the royal arrangement of rank, by which "no officer who did not *immediately* derive his commiſsion from the king, could command one who did," Col. WASHINGTON reſigned his commiſsion, and as a volunteer and extra Aid-de-Camp, joined Gen. Braddock. The army marched directly for Fort du Queſne, by the route of Wills Creek. No perſon was ſo well acquainted with this route as Col. WASHINGTON, and no other officer in the colony, at this time, ſuſtained ſo high and well eſtabliſhed a military reputation; and had his counſel been ſufficiently regarded, there is reaſon to believe the misfor-

tunes which followed would have been prevented. In his route Gen. Braddock unexpectedly, and of conſequence, unpreparedly, met a large body of the enemy. Without detailing minutely the particulars of the hard fought and bloody battle which enſued, and which terminated in the total defeat of Braddock's army, which conſiſted of 2000 regular Britiſh forces, and nearly 800 provincials, I ſhall only ſay, in the words of the reſpectable and correct writer,* to whom I am indebted for many of the facts contained in this ſketch, that "it is allowed on all ſides, that the haughty behavior of Gen. Braddock, his high contempt of the provincial officers and ſoldiers, and his diſdainful obſtinacy in rejecting their advice, were the cauſes of this fatal diſaſter. With what reſolution and ſteadineſs the provincials, and their gallant commander (Col. WASHINGTON) behaved on this trying occaſion, and in covering the confuſed retreat of the army,† let every Britiſh officer and ſoldier confeſs, who were

* *John Bell, Eſq.*

† *See Capt. Orme's Letter to Gov. Dinwiddie, and alſo the other accounts of that day.*

reſcued from ſlaughter on that calamitous day by their valor and conduct."

To this information it is proper to add, that Col. WASHINGTON was the only officer whoſe duty obliged him to be on horſeback during the battle, who was not either killed or wounded. Providence ſeemed to reſerve him to ſave from utter deſtruction the wreck of a defeated army. Having ſecured their paſsage over the ford of the Monongahela, and finding the enemy did not purſue their victory, Col. WASHINGTON haſtened to concert meaſures for their further ſecurity, with Col. Dunbar, who had remained ſome diſtance in the rear, with the ſecond diviſion of the army and the heavy baggage. To effect this, he travelled, with two guides all night, through a dreary wilderneſs, notwithſtanding the fatigues of the preceding day, and the enfeebled ſtate of his health, having but imperfectly recovered from ſickneſs. So exhauſted was he in the morning, that he was obliged to be ſupported with cuſhions on his horſe. The public accounts of this affair, both in England and America, were not parſimo-

nious of applauſe for the eſsential ſervice he rendered his country on ſo trying an occaſion.

Not long after this time, the regulation of rank, which had been ſo injurious to the colonial officers, was changed to their ſatisfaction, in conſequence of the diſcontent of the officers and the remonſtrance of Col. WASHINGTON; and the government of Virginia, impreſsed with a due ſenſe of his merits, gave him, in a new and extenſive commiſsion, the command of all the troops raiſed and to be raiſed in that colony. This commiſsion he held with ſignal credit to himſelf, and advantage to his country, till 1759; when tranquillity being reſtored on the frontiers of the middle colonies, and his conſtitution having become extremely enfeebled and endangered by an inveterate pulmonary complaint, he reſigned his military appointment. Impartial hiſtorians will do juſtice to his character, in detailing the judicious plans he ſuggeſted, and the ſyſtem he purſued for defending the frontiers, and his perſonal hazards, bravery and achievements, previouſly to the period of his reſignation. Nor are

authentic documents wanting to ſhew the tender regret which the Virginia line expreſsed at parting with their Commander, and the affectionate regard which He entertained for them.

From this period till the year 1775, he cultivated the arts of peace. Soon after he reſigned his commiſsion in 1759, his health having been gradually re-eſtabliſhed, he married the preſent Mrs. WASHINGTON, then Mrs. MARTHA CUSTIS,* an amiable and beautiful young widow, "with whom he had a fortune of twenty thouſand pounds ſterling in her own right, beſides her dower in one of the principal eſtates in Virginia,"† and ſettled as a Planter and Farmer at his favorite, delightful ſeat, the far-famed Mount Vernon.

GENERAL WASHINGTON was the largeſt landholder, probably, in the United States. Beſides the large eſtates which came into his poſſeſsion by his marriage, and by the death of Mrs. WASH-

* *GENERAL and Mrs. WASHINGTON were born in the same year.*

† *Bell's Letter.*

INGTON's only daughter (amounting in the whole to thirty thouſand pounds ſterling) he owned large tracts of excellent land in different parts of the ſtate, which, in early life, while he was Surveyor, he had taken up for himſelf, or purchaſed of officers who had land allotted them for their ſervices. He alſo made large additions to his eſtate at Mount Vernon; which, in 1787, conſiſted of about nine thouſand acres, under his own cultivation. His income from his eſtates was reckoned, in 1776, to amount at leaſt to *four thouſand pounds ſterling a year;* and it was then ſuppoſed they would have ſold for more than *one hundred and ſixty thouſand pounds** of the ſame money, equal to upwards of 666,000 dollars. There can be no doubt, that under his ſuperintendance and admirable management, his property has ſince much increaſed.

GENERAL WASHINGTON was not leſs diſtinguiſhed as a *Farmer*, than as a *Warrior* and a *Stateſman*. He undertook every thing on a great ſcale, proportioned to his great and comprehen-

* *Bell's Letter.*

ſive mind; and his exact and exemplary method in tranſacting all his buſineſs, enabled him to accompliſh more, and in a more perfect and advantageous manner, than perhaps any other man of the age. He has raiſed ſeven thouſand buſhels of wheat, and ten thouſand of Indian corn in one year, on his eſtate at Mount Vernon. In a ſucceeding year he raiſed two hundred lambs, ſowed twenty-ſeven buſhels of flax-ſeed, and planted more than ſeven hundred buſhels of potatoes. At the ſame time he had manufactured under his eye, by his domeſtics, linen and woolen cloth ſufficient for his houſehold, which conſiſted of nearly a thouſand ſouls.—His land, deſigned for cultivation, he had encloſed in lots of equal dimenſions, and crops aſsigned to each for many years. On Saturday in the afternoon, every week, he was accuſtomed to receive reports from all his overſeers (and theſe reports, I have been informed, were received and attended to conſtantly, during the periods of his command of our armies, and his preſidency of the United States) which reports were correctly regiſtered in books kept for the purpoſe; ſo that, at the end

of the year, he was able accurately to aſcertain the quantity of labor beſtowed on each of the ſeveral lots, and the amount of the produce. Order and economy were eſtabliſhed in all the departments within and without doors.

Agriculture was his favorite employment, and he purſued it in a manner worthy of himſelf. One great object which he ever kept in view, was to introduce or augment the culture of thoſe articles which he conceived would be the moſt beneficial in their conſequences to his country. Upon this principle, he early gave up planting tobacco, and went altogether into the farming buſineſs. To acquire and communicate practical knowledge, he correſponded with the celebrated Mr. Arthur Young, of England, and with many agricultural gentlemen in this country. As improvement was known to be his object, he was in the habit of receiving rare ſeeds, and reſults of new projects from every quarter. He likewiſe made copious notes, relative to his own experiments, the ſtate of the ſeaſons, the nature of ſoils, of which he was an excellent judge, and

the effects of different kinds of manure, and ſuch other topics, as tended to the improvement of agriculture.

While he was thus uſefully occupied as a Farmer, and giving to all around him, and to poſterity, a noble example of induſtry, economy, and good management, he was, at the ſame time, aſſiduous in ſerving the ſtate. From the time he left the army, in 1759, until the year 1774, he was conſtantly a member of aſſembly; he was alſo a magiſtrate of the county in which he lived, and a judge of the court. He was elected a delegate to the firſt congreſs in 1774, and to that which aſſembled in the year following.

It was while he was a member of this aſſembly of the wiſeſt men in America, that he was, on the 15th of June, 1775, by their unanimous vote, appointed Commander in Chief of all the forces raiſed, or to be raiſed for the defence of the then colonies. He accepted his appointment; with what diffidence and diſintereſtedneſs, his reply to the preſident of Congreſs, when his appointment was announced to him, witneſses

"It was a fortunate circumſtance, attending his election, that it was accompanied with no competition, and followed by no envy. That ſame general impulſe on the public mind, which led the coloniſts to agree in many other particulars pointed to him as the moſt proper perſon for preſiding over the military arrangements of America. Not only Congreſs, but the inhabitants in the eaſt and weſt, in the north and the ſouth, as well before as at the time of embodying a continental army, were in a great degree unanimous in his favor."* "The very high eſtimation he ſtood in for integrity and honor, his engaging in the cauſe of his country from ſentiment and a conviction of her wrongs; his moderation in politics, his extenſive property, and his approved abilities as a military commander, were motives which obliged the choice of America to fall upon him."†

We have now arrived at a period in the life of this great man, ſince which, the events of it have been more conſpicuous and more generally

* *RAMSAY's Hist. Rev. vol. i. p.* 192.

† *Bell's Letter.*

intereſting; and it is the leſs neceſſary to particularize them in this place, becauſe they have been often detailed, and are familiar to almoſt every perſon. I will only obſerve, that General WASHINGTON arrived at the camp in Cambridge, and took the ſupreme command of the American army, July 2, 1776. "He was received with that heart-felt exultation, which ſuperior merit alone can inſpire, after having, in his progreſs through the ſtates, been honored with every mark of affection and eſteem which they conceived were due to the man, whom the whole continent looked up to for ſafety and freedom."*

It is hoped poſterity will be taught, in what manner he transformed an undiſciplined body of peaſantry into a regular army of ſoldiers. Commentaries on his campaigns would undoubtedly be highly intereſting and inſtructive to future generations. The conduct of the firſt campaign, in compelling the Britiſh troops to abandon Boſton by a bloodleſs victory, will merit a minute narration. But a volume would ſcarcely

* *Bell's Letter.*

contain the mortifications he experienced, and the hazards to which he was expoſed in 1776 and 1777, in contending againſt the proweſs of Britain, with an inadequate force. His good deſtiny and conſummate prudence, prevented want of ſucceſs from producing want of confidence on the part of the public; for want of ſucceſs is apt to lead to the adoption of pernicious counſels through the verſatility of the people, or the ambition of demagogues.—Shortly after this period, ſprang up the only cabal that ever exiſted during his public life, to rob him of his reputation and command. It proved as impotent in effect, as it was audacious in deſign. In the three ſucceeding years the germ of diſcipline unfolded; and the reſources of America having been called into co-operation with the land and naval forces of France, produced the glorious concluſion of the campaign in 1781. From this time the gloom began to diſappear from our political horizon, and the affairs of the union proceeded in a meliorating train, until a peace was moſt ably negociated by our ambaſſadors in Europe in 1783.

No perſon, who had not the advantage of

being preſent when General WASHINGTON received the intelligence of peace, and who did not accompany him to his domeſtic retirement, can deſcribe the relief which that joyful event brought to his laboring mind, or the ſupreme ſatisfaction with which he withdrew to private life. From his triumphal entry into New-York, upon the evacuation of that city by the Britiſh army, to his arrival at Mount Vernon, after the reſignation of his commiſsion to Congreſs, feſtive crowds impeded his paſsage through all the populous towns, the devotion of a whole people purſued him with prayers to Heaven for bleſsings on his head, while their gratitude ſought the moſt expreſsive language of manifeſting itſelf to him as their common father and benefactor. When he became a private citizen, he had the unuſual felicity to find that his native ſtate was among the moſt zealous to do juſtice to his merits; and that ſtronger demonſtrations of affectionate eſteem (if poſsible) were given by the citizens of his neighborhood, than by any other deſcription of men on the continent. But he conſtantly declined accepting any compenſation for his ſer-

vices or proviſion for the augmented expenſes incurred in conſequence of his public employment, although propoſals were made him in the moſt delicate manner, particularly by the ſtates of Virginia and Pennſylvania.

The virtuous ſimplicity which diſtinguiſhed the private life of General WASHINGTON, though leſs known than the dazzling ſplendor of his military achievements, is not leſs edifying in example, or worthy the attention of his countrymen. The conſpicuous character he acted on the theatre of human affairs, the uniform dignity with which he ſuſtained his part amidſt difficulties of the moſt diſcouraging nature, and the glory of having arrived through them at the hour of triumph, made many official and literary perſons, on both ſides of the ocean, ambitious of a correspondence with him. Theſe correſpondencies unavoidably engroſsed a great portion of his time; and the communications contained in them, combined with the numerous periodical publications and newſpapers which he peruſed, rendered him, as it were, the *focus of political in-*

telligence for the new world.—Nor were his converſations with well informed men leſs conducive to bring him acquainted with the various events which happened in different countries of the globe. Every foreigner of diſtinction, who travelled in America, made it a point to viſit him. Members of Congreſs and other dignified perſonages, did not paſs his houſe without calling to pay him their reſpects. As another ſource of information it may be mentioned, that many literary productions were ſent to him annually by their authors in Europe; and that there was ſcarcely one work written in America on any art, ſcience, or ſubject, which did not ſeek his protection, or which was not offered to him as a token of gratitude. Mechanical inventions were frequently ſubmitted to him for his approbation, and natural curioſities preſented for his inveſtigation. But the multiplicity of epiſtolary applications, often on the remains of ſome buſineſs which happened when he was commander in chief; ſometimes on ſubjects foreign to his ſituation, frivolous in their nature, and intended merely to gratify the vanity of the writers by

drawing anſwers from him, was truly diſtreſsing and almoſt incredible. His benignity in anſwering, perhaps, increaſed the number. Had he not huſbanded every moment to the beſt advantage, it would not have been in his power to have noticed the vaſt variety of ſubjects that claimed his attention.

In this manner he ſpent his time, from the peace of 1783, till he was elected a member of the convention who framed, in Philadelphia, in the ſummer of 1787, the preſent Conſtitution of the United States. Of this convention of ſages, he was choſen Preſident, and with his name he has ſanctioned the Conſtitution of their and his country's choice.

When this Conſtitution, adopted by the nation, was to be organized and put into operation, by an election of the proper officers, the United States, "ſtedfaſt in their preference, with one voice ſummoned their beloved WASHINGTON, unpractiſed as he was, in the duties of civil adminiſtration," to the chair of government.

He heard their voice "with veneration and love," and with that ſelf diffidence and modeſty, which ever accompany pre-eminent merit, he obeyed their ſummons. On the 30th of April, 1789, he was inaugurated Preſident of the United States, in the city of New-York, amidſt the acclamations of thouſands of ſpectators. "It ſeemed, by the number of witneſſes," ſays one, who beheld the intereſting ſcene, "to be a ſolemn appeal to heaven and earth at once. Upon the ſubject of this great and good man, I may perhaps be an enthuſiaſt: but I confeſs, I was under an awful and religious perſuaſion, that the gracious Ruler of the Univerſe was looking down at that moment, with peculiar complacency, on an act, which, to a part of his creatures, was ſo very important. Under this impreſſion, when the chancellor pronounced in a very feeling manner, 'Long live GEORGE WASHINGTON,' my ſenſibility was wound up to ſuch a pitch, that I could do no more than wave my hat with the reſt, without the power of joining in the repeated acclamations which rent the air."

In the autumn after his induction into office, he viſited the eaſtern ſtates; with how much delight and advantage to the people, and ſatisfaction to his own mind, let the volume of their addreſses and his anſwers teſtify.

With what dignity, wiſdom, firmneſs, integrity, and high general approbation, he performed the duties of his moſt arduous, elevated, and reſponſible office, during his eight years adminiſtration, his eulogiſts have eloquently announced, and hiſtorians will record with pride and admiration. "Commencing his adminiſtration, what heart is not charmed with the recollection of the pure and wiſe principles announced by himſelf, as the baſis of his political life. He beſt underſtood the indiſsoluble union between virtue and happineſs, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and individual felicity: watching with an equal and comprehenſive eye over this great aſsemblage of communities and intereſts, he laid the foundation of our national

policy, in the unerring and immutable principles of morality, baſed on religion, exemplifying the pre-eminence of free government, by all the attributes which win the affections of its citizens, or command the reſpect of the world."*

During his adminiſtration as our ſupreme executive magiſtrate, " his talents and his virtues increaſed with his cares. His ſoul seemed not to bear the limits of office a moment after the obligations of duty and patriotiſm withdrew their reſtraints from his univerſal love When the miſguided ſavages of the wilderneſs, after feeling his chaſtiſement, had ſued for peace; he ſeemed to labor for their happineſs as the common repreſentative of mankind. Inſurrection was ſo ſtruck at his countenance, that it fled from the ſhock of his arms. Intrigue attempted to entangle him in her poiſonous web, but he burſt it with gigantic ſtrength, and cruſhed her labours. Anarchy looked out from her cavern, and was daſhed into oblivion, as we truſt, forever. The nations of Europe ſaw the wiſdom of

* *Major Gen. Henry Lee's Funeral Oration.*

our laws, the vigour of our meaſures, the juſtice of our policy, the firmneſs of our government, and acquieſced in the neutrality of our ſtation."*

Twice elected by the unanimous voice of his country to the Preſidential chair, when the period for a third election arrived, in September 1796, when the ſtate of his country was ſuch that he conſidered it no longer neceſsary for him to ſacrifice his inclination to his duty, he announced to his fellow-citizens, in an Addreſs which will be immortal as his name, his determination to retire, and requeſting them not to conſider him as a candidate for their future ſuffrages; thus preventing "the anxious wiſhes of an affectionate people, from adding a third unanimous teſtimonial of their unabated confidence in the man ſo long enthroned in their hearts." Having ſpent *forty-five* years of his life in the ſervice of his country, he conſoled himſelf with the hope that he was now quitting forever "the boundleſs field of public action, inceſsant trouble and high reſponſibility," in which he had ſo long acted a

* *Judge Minot's Eulogy, p.* 15.

principal part: but this fond hope was not realized. He had not yet arrived at the pinnacle of human greatneſs. One aſcending ſtep yet remained untaken. From March 1797 to July 1798, he lived in peace at his beloved retreat, diſcharging the duties of a private citizen with a condeſcenſion and greatneſs of mind peculiar to himſelf. At the latter period, "when every thing we hold dear and ſacred was ſeriously threatened,"* the voice of his conntrymen was raiſed to him, as the Inſtrument, under Providence, for their protection; he heard it and inſtantly obeyed; and thus advanced the laſt aſcending ſtep in the career of earthly glory. On this high and commanding ground he ſtood, venerable in ſervices as in years, the cement and the bulwark of our nation, till the 14th of December 1799, when he was ſummoned above to join that noble company of the "wiſe, who ſhall ſhine as the brightneſs of the firmament, and as the ſtars forever and ever."

His laſt ſickneſs was ſhort and painful. On

* *GENERAL WASHINGTON's Letter of Acceptance.*

Thurſday the 12th, he was abroad on one of his plantations.—The day was rainy and he took cold; which, on Friday, produced a violent inflammation in the throat. The following night his diſeaſe became very alarming, and he was urged to ſend to Alexandria for his phyſician. His humanity for his ſervants prevented it till the next morning. At 11 o'clock on Saturday his phyſician arrived. It was too late. The hand of death was already upon him. Though his diſtreſs was extreme, he was calm and reſigned. "He informed his attendants that his affairs were in good order; that he had made his will, and that his public buſineſs was but two days behind hand." A very ſhort time before he died, he ſaid to his phyſician, "*Doctor, what is the clock? How long am I to remain in this ſituation?*" The Doctor replied, "*Not long, ſir.*" He then rejoined with the firmeſt countenance, "*I have no fear, Doctor, to die.*" His breathing ſoon grew ſhorter; and preſently after he expired without a ſigh or a groan.

"When keeneſt anguiſh rack'd his mighty mind,
And the fond heart the joys of life reſign'd,
No guilt nor terror ſtretch'd its hard controul,
No doubt obſcur'd the ſunſhine of the ſoul.
Prepar'd for death, his calm and ſteady eye,
Look'd fearleſs upward to a peaceful ſky;
While wondering angels point the airy road,
Which leads the Chriſtian to the Throne of God."

General Washington in his perſon was tall, upright, and well made; in his manners eaſy and unaffected. His eyes were of a bluiſh caſt, not prominent, indicative of deep thoughtfulneſs, and when in action, on great occaſions, remarkably lively. His features ſtrong, manly, and commanding; his temper reſerved and ſerious; his countenance grave, compoſed, and ſenſible. There was in his whole appearance an unuſual dignity and gracefulneſs which at once ſecured for him profound reſpect, and cordial eſteem. He ſeemed born to command his fellow men. In his official capacity he received applicants for favors, and anſwered their requeſts with ſo much eaſe, condeſcenſion and kindneſs, as that each retired, believing himſelf a favorite of his chief. He had an excellent and well cul-

tivated underſtanding; a correct, diſcerning, and comprehenſive mind; a memory remarkably retentive; energetic paſsions under perfect controul; a judgment ſober, deliberate, and ſound. He was a man of the ſtricteſt honor and honeſty, fair and honorable in his dealings; and punctual to his engagements. His diſpoſition was mild, kind, and generous. Candour, ſincerity, moderation, and ſimplicity, were, in common, prominent features in his character; but when an occaſion called, he was capable of diſplaying the moſt determined bravery, firmneſs, and independence. He was an affectionate huſband, a faithful friend, a humane maſter, and a father to the poor. He lived in the unvarying habits of regularity, temperance, and induſtry. He ſteadily roſe at the dawn of day, and retired to reſt uſually at 9 o'clock in the evening. The intermediate hours all had their proper buſineſs aſsigned them. In his allotments for the revolving hours, religion was not forgotten. Feeling, what he ſo often publicly acknowledged, his entire dependence on God, he daily, at ſtated ſeaſons, retired to his cloſet, to worſhip, at his footſtool, and to aſk his

divine bleſsing. He was remarkable for his ſtrict obſervation of the ſabbath, and exemplary in his attendance on public worſhip.

Of his faith in the truth and excellence of the holy ſcriptures, he gave evidence, not only by his excellent and moſt exemplary life, but in his writings; eſpecially when he aſcribes the meliorated condition of mankind, and the increaſed bleſsing of ſociety, "*above all, to the pure and benign light of revelation;*" and when he offers to God, his earneſt prayer "that he would moſt graciouſly be pleaſed to diſpoſe us all to do juſtice, to love mercy, and to demean ourſelves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteriſtics of the *divine author of our bleſsed religion;* without an humble imitation of whoſe example, in theſe things, we can never hope to be a happy nation."* In an addreſs to him, immediately after he commenced his Preſidency over the United States, from a venerable and reſpectable body of

* *See the Concluſion of his Circular Letter.*

men, who were in the beſt ſituation to know his religious character, and who, no doubt, expreſsed what they knew, is the following teſtimony to his faith in chriſtianity. "But we derive a preſage," ſay they, "even more flattering, from the piety of your character. Public virtue is the moſt certain mean of public felicity; and religion is the ſureſt baſis of virtue. We therefore eſteem it a peculiar happineſs to behold in our chief magiſtrate, a ſteady, uniform, avowed friend of the chriſtian religion; who has commenced his adminiſtration in rational and exalted ſentiments of piety, and who, in his private conduct, adorns the doctrines of the goſpel of Chriſt." Grounded on theſe pure and excellent doctrines, to which his life was ſo conformable; copying, as he did, with ſuch exemplary ſtrictneſs and uniformity, the precepts of Chriſt, we have ſtrong conſolation and joy in believing, that ere this, he has heard from his God and Saviour, this enrapturing ſentence, *Well done good and faithful ſervant, enter into the Joy of your Lord.*

What a bleſsing to the world, what an honor

to human nature, is a character thus "throughout ſublime?" What a bright exemplar for kings, princes, for rulers of every name, for warriors, for farmers, for chriſtians, for mankind? Thanks be to God for ſo rich a gift; praiſe to his name for beſtowing it on our nation, and thus diſtinguiſhing it above all others on the globe, and let all the *people of* COLUMBIA, *with one voice, ſay* AMEN.

GENERAL WASHINGTON's

APPOINTMENT TO THE COMMAND OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

IN CONGRESS,
Thurſday, June 15, 1775.

RESOLVED, That a GENERAL be appointed to command all the continental forces, raiſed, or to be raiſed, for the defence of American liberty.

That five hundred dollars per month be allowed for the pay and expences of the General.

The Congreſs then proceeded to the choice of a General, by ballot, and GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ. was unanimouſly elected.

Friday, June 16, 1775.

The Preſident informed Colonel WASHINGTON, that the Congreſs had, yeſterday, unani-

mouſly made choice of him to be General and commander in chief of the American forces, and requeſted he would accept of that employment; to which Colonel WASHINGTON, ſtanding in his place, as a member of the houſe, anſwered:

"*Mr. Preſident*,

"Though I am truly ſenſible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great diſtreſs, from a conſciouſneſs that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extenſive and important truſt: however, as the Congreſs deſire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I poſſeſs, in their ſervice, for the ſupport of the glorious cauſe. I beg they will accept my moſt cordial thanks for this diſtinguiſhed teſtimony of their approbation.

"But, leſt ſome event ſhould happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I, this day, declare with the utmoſt ſincerity, I do not think myſelf equal to the command I am honored with.

"With reſpect to pay, ſir, I muſt beg leave to aſsure Congreſs, that as no pecuniary conſideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment, at the expence of my domeſtic eaſe and happineſs, I do not wiſh to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expences. Thoſe I doubt not they will diſcharge, and that is all I deſire."

ON THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES, *GEN. WASHINGTON* ISSUED THE FOLLOWING ORDERS:

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, April 18, 1783.

THE commander in chief orders the ceſſation of hostilities between the United States of America and the king of Great Britain, to be publicly proclaimed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, at the new building; and that the proclamation which will be communicated herewith, be read to-morrow evening, at the head of every regiment and corps of the army; after which, the chaplains, with the ſeveral brigades, will render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, particularly for his over-ruling the wrath of man to his own glory, and cauſing the rage of war to ceaſe amongſt the nations.

Although the proclamation before alluded to, extends only to the prohibition of hoſtilities, and not to the annunciation of a general peace, yet it muſt afford the moſt rational and ſincere

ſatisfaction to every benevolent mind, as it puts a period to a long and doubtful conteſt—ſtop the effuſion of human blood—opens the proſpect to a more ſplendid ſcene—and, like another morning ſtar, promiſes the approach of a brighter day than has hitherto illuminated this weſtern hemiſphere! On ſuch a happy day—a day which is the harbinger of peace—a day which completes the eighth year of the war, it would be ingratitude not to rejoice: it would be inſenſibility not to participate in the general felicity.

The commander in chief, far from endeavoring to ſtifle the feelings of joy in his own boſom, offers his most cordial congratulations on the occaſion, to all the officers of every denomination—to all the troops of the United States in general, and in particular to thoſe gallant and perſevering men, who had reſolved to defend the rights of their invaded country ſo long as the war ſhould continue; for theſe are men who ought to be conſidered as the pride and boaſt of the American army, and who, crowned with well-earned laurels, may ſoon withdraw from the field of glory to the more tranquil walks of civil life.

While the General recollects the almoſt infinite variety of ſcenes through which we have paſsed with a mixture of pleaſure, aſtoniſhment and gratitude—while he contemplates the proſpects before us with rapture—he cannot help wiſhing that all the brave men, of whatever condition they may be, who have ſhared in the toils and dangers of effecting this glorious revolution, of reſcuing millions from the hands of oppreſſion, and of laying the foundation of a great empire, might be impreſsed with a proper idea of the dignified part they have been called to act (under the smiles of providence) on the ſtage of human affairs; for happy, thrice happy, ſhall they be pronounced hereafter, who have contributed any thing, who have performed the meaneſt office in erecting this ſtupendous *fabric of Freedom and Empire*, on the broad baſis of independency; who have aſsiſted in protecting the rights of human nature, and eſtabliſhing an aſylum for the poor and oppreſsed of all nations and religions.

The glorious taſk for which we firſt flew to

arms, being thus accompliſhed—the liberties of our country being fully acknowledged and firmly ſecured, by the ſmiles of Heaven, on the purity of our cauſe, and the honeſt exertion of a feeble people, determined to be free, againſt a powerful nation diſpoſed to oppreſs them; and the character of thoſe who have perſevered through every extremity of hardſhip, ſuffering, and danger, being immortalized by the illuſtrious appellation of the *Patriot Army*, nothing now remains but for the actors of this mighty ſcene to preſerve a perfect, unvarying conſiſtency of character through the very laſt act; to cloſe the drama with applauſe; and to retire from the military theatre with the ſame approbation of angels and men, which have crowned all their former virtuous actions.

For this purpoſe, no diſorder or licentiouſneſs muſt be tolerated; every conſiderate and well-diſpoſed ſoldier muſt remember, it will be abſolutely neceſsary to wait with pations, until peace ſhall be declared, or Congreſs ſhall be enabled to take proper meaſures for the ſecurity

of the public ſtores, &c. As ſoon as theſe arrangements ſhall be made, the General is confident there will be no delay in diſcharging, with every mark of diſtinction and honor, all the men enliſted for the war, who will then have faithfully performed their engagements with the public. The General has already intereſted himſelf in their behalf; and he thinks he need not repeat the aſsurances of his diſpoſition to be uſeful to them on the preſent, and every other proper occaſion. In the mean time he is determined that no military neglects or exceſses ſhall go unpuniſhed, while he retains the command of the army.

The Adjutant-General will have ſuch working parties detatched to aſsiſt in making the preparations for a general rejoicing, as the chief engineer, with the army, ſhall call for; and the quarter-maſter-general will alſo furniſh ſuch materials as he may want. The quarter-maſter-general will, without delay, procure ſuch a number of diſcharges to be printed as will be ſufficient for all the men enliſted for the war; he will pleaſe to apply to head-quarters for the form.

An extra ration of liquor to be iſsued to every man to-morrow, to drink PERPETUAL PEACE, INDEPENDENCE, AND HAPPINESS, TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A CIRCULAR LETTER,

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, June 18, 1783.

SIR,

THE great object for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the ſervice of my country, being accompliſhed, I am now preparing to reſign it into the hands of Congreſs, and return to that domeſtic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greateſt reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceaſed to ſigh through a long and painful abſence, in which (remote from the noiſe and trouble of the world) I meditate to paſs the remainder of life in a ſtate of undiſturbed repoſe; but, before I carry this reſolution into effect, think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my laſt official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which heaven has been pleaſed to

produce in our favor, to offer my ſentiments reſpecting ſome important ſubjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquillity of the United States, to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character, and to give my final bleſsing to that country in whoſe ſervice I have ſpent the prime of my life; for whoſe ſake I have conſumed ſo many anxious days and watchful nights; and whoſe happineſs being extremely dear to me, will always conſtitute no inconſiderable part of my own.

Impreſsed with the livelieſt ſenſibility on this pleaſing occaſion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiouſly on the ſubject of our mutual felicitation. When we conſider the magnitude of the price we contended for, the doubtful nature of the conteſt, and the favorable manner in which it has terminated; we ſhall find the greateſt poſsible reaſon for gratitude and rejoicing: this is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be conſidered as a ſource of preſent enjoy-

ment, or the parent of future happineſs; and we ſhall have equal occaſion to felicitate ourſelves on the lot which providence has aſsigned us, whether we view it in a natural, a political, or moral point of view.

The citizens of America, placed in the moſt enviable condition, as the ſole lords and proprietors of a vaſt tract of continent, comprehending all the various ſoils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the neceſsaries and conveniences of life, are now, by the late ſatisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be poſseſsed of abſolute freedom and independency; they are, from this period to be conſidered as the actors on a moſt conſpicuous theatre, which ſeems to be peculiarly deſigned by providence for the display of human greatneſs and felicity: here they are not only ſurrounded with every thing that can contribute to the completion of private and domeſtic enjoyment, but heaven has crowned all its other bleſsings, by giving a ſurer opportunity for political happineſs than any other nation has ever been favored with. Nothing can illuſtrate

theſe obſervations more forcibly than the recollection of the happy conjecture of times and circumſtances, under which our republic aſsumed its rank among the nations. The foundation of our empire was not laid in a gloomy age of ignorance and ſuperſtition, but at an epoch when the rights of mankind were better underſtood, and more clearly defined than at any former period: reſearches of the human mind after ſocial happineſs have been carried to a great extent: the treaſures of knowledge acquired by the labours of philoſophers, ſages, and legiſlators, through a long ſucceſsion of years, are laid open for us, and their collected wiſdom may be happily applied in the eſtabliſhment of our forms of government: the free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extenſion of commerce, the progreſsive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of ſentiment, and, above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increaſed the bleſsings of ſociety. At this auſpicious period the United States came into exiſtence as a nation, and if their citizens ſhould not be com-

pletely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our ſituation, and ſuch are our proſpects; but notwithſtanding the cup of bleſſing is thus reached out to us—notwithſtanding happineſs is ours, if we have a diſpoſition to ſeize the occaſion, and make it our own; yet it appears to me, there is an option ſtill left to the United States of America, whether they will be reſpectable and proſperous, or contemptible and miſerable as a nation. This is the time of their political probation; this is the moment, when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the time to eſtabliſh or ruin their national character forever; this is the favorable moment to give ſuch a tone to the federal government as will enable it to anſwer the ends of its inſtitution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and expoſing us to become the ſport of European politics, which may play one ſtate againſt another, to prevent growing importance, and to ſerve their

own intereſted purpoſes. For, according to the ſyſtem of policy the ſtates ſhall adopt at this moment, they will ſtand or fall; and, by their confirmation or lapſe, it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution muſt ultimately be conſidered as a bleſsing or a curſe; a bleſsing or a curſe, not to the preſent age alone, for with our fate will the deſtiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the preſent criſis, ſilence in me would be a crime. I will therefore ſpeak to your Excellency the language of freedom and ſincerity without diſguiſe. I am aware, however, thoſe who differ from me in political ſentiments may perhaps remark, I am ſtepping out of the proper line of my duty; and they may poſsibly aſcribe to arrogance or oſtentation, what I know is alone the reſult of the pureſt intention; but the rectitude of my own heart, which diſdains ſuch unworthy motives—the part I have hitherto acted in life—the determination I have formed of not taking any ſhare in public buſineſs hereafter—the ardent deſire I feel and ſhall continue to manifeſt, of quietly

enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wife and liberal government—will, I flatter myself, ſooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I ſhould have no ſiniſter views in delivering, with ſo little reſerve, the opinions contained in this address.

There are four things which I humbly conceive are eſsential to the well-being, I may even venture to ſay, to the exiſtence of the United States, as an independent power.

1ſt. An indiſsoluble union of the ſtates under one federal head.

2dly. A ſacred regard to public juſtice.

3dly. The adoption of a proper peace eſtabliſhment. And,

4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly diſpoſition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make thoſe mutual conceſsions which are requiſite to the

general proſperity, and, in ſome inſtance, to ſacrifice their individual advantages to the intereſt of the community.

There are pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character muſt be ſupported. Liberty is the baſis, and whoever would dare to ſap the foundation, or overturn the ſtructure, under whatever ſpecious pretext he may attempt it, will merit the bittereſt execration and the ſevereſt puniſhment which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three firſt articles I will make a few obſervations, leaving the laſt to the good ſenſe and ſerious conſideration of thoſe immediately concerned.

Under the firſt head, although it may not be neceſsary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular diſquiſition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great queſtion which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requiſite for the ſtates to delegate a large proportion of power

to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to aſsert, without reſerve, and to inſiſt upon the following poſitions.—That unleſs the ſtates will ſuffer Congreſs to exerciſe thoſe prerogatives they are undoubtedly inveſted with by the conſtitution, every thing muſt very rapidly tend to anarchy and confuſion. That it is indiſpenſible to the happineſs of the individual ſtates, that there ſhould be lodged, ſomewhere, a ſupreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration. That there muſt be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every ſtate with the late propoſals and demands of Congreſs, or the moſt fatal conſequences will enſue. That whatever meaſures have a tendency to diſsolve the union, or contribute to violate or leſsen the ſovereign authority, ought to be conſidered as hoſtile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly. And laſtly, that unleſs we can be enabled by the concurrence of the ſtates, to participate of the fruits of the revolu-

tion, and enjoy the eſsential benefits of civil ſociety, under a form of government ſo free and uncorrupted, ſo happily guarded againſt the danger of oppreſsion, as has been deviſed and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a ſubject of regret, that ſo much blood and treaſure have been laviſhed for no purpoſe; that ſo many ſufferings have been encountered without a compenſation, and that ſo many ſacrifices have been made in vain. Many other conſiderations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the ſpirit of the union, we cannot exiſt as an independent power. It will be ſufficient for my purpoſe to mention but one or two, which ſeem to me of the greateſt importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit ſupported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America, will have no validity on the diſsolution of the union. We ſhall be left nearly in a ſtate of nature; or we may find, by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and

neceſsary progreſsion from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is moſt eaſily eſtabliſhed on the ruins of liberty abuſed to licentiouſneſs.

As to the ſecond article, which reſpects the performance of public juſtice, Congreſs have, in their late Addreſs to the United States, almoſt exhauſted the ſubject; they have explained their ideas ſo fully, and have enforced the obligations the ſtates are under to render complete juſtice to all the public creditors, with ſo much dignity and energy, that in my opinion, no real friend to the honor and independency of America can heſitate a ſingle moment reſpecting the propriety of complying with the juſt and honorable meaſures propoſed. If their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence, eſpecially when we reflect that the ſyſtem referred to, being the reſult of the collected wiſdom of the continent, muſt be eſteemed, if not perfect, certainly the leaſt objectionable of any that could be deviſed; and that, if it ſhould not be carried into immediate

execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable conſequences, will take place, before any different plan can poſsibly be propoſed or adopted; ſo preſsing are the preſent circumſtances, and ſuch is the alternative now offered to the ſtates.

The ability of the country to diſcharge the debts which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted. An inclination, I flatter myſelf, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us; honeſty will be found, on every experiment, to be the beſt and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation, be juſt; let us fulfill the public contracts which Congreſs had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpoſe of carrying on the war, with the ſame good faith we ſuppoſe ourſelves bound to perform our private engagements. In the mean time let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper buſineſs, as individuals, and as members of ſociety, be earneſtly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they ſtrengthen the bands of government, and be happy under its protection. Every

one will reap the fruit of his labors; every one will enjoy his own acquiſitions, without moleſtation and without danger.

In this ſtate of abſolute freedom and perfect ſecurity, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property to ſupport the common intereſts of ſociety, and enſure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, that we ſhould be completely ſatisfied, if at the expenſe of one half, we could defend the remainder of our poſſeſsions? Where is the man to be found, who wiſhes to remain indebted for the defence of his own perſon and property to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to pay the debt of honor and of gratitude? In what part of the continent ſhall we find any man, or body of men, who would not bluſh to ſtand up, and propoſe meaſures purpoſely calculated to rob the ſoldier of his ſtipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it poſsible that ſuch a flagrant inſtance of injuſtice could ever happen,

would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down upon the authors of ſuch meaſures, the aggravated vengeance of heaven? If, after all, a ſpirit of diſunion, or a temper of obſtinacy and perverſeneſs ſhould manifeſt itſelf in any of the ſtates; if ſuch an ungracious diſpoſition ſhould attempt to fruſtrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union; if there ſhould be a refuſal to comply with requiſitions for funds to diſcharge the annual intereſt of the public debts, and if that refuſal ſhould revive all thoſe jealouſies, and produce all thoſe evils which are now happily removed—Congreſs who have in all their tranſactions ſhewn a great degree of magnanimity and juſtice, will ſtand juſtified in the ſight of God and man! And that ſtate alone, which puts itſelf in oppoſition to aggregate wiſdom of the continent, and follows ſuch miſtaken and pernicious councils, will be reſponſible for all the conſequences.

For my own part, conſcious of having acted, while a ſervant of the public, in the manner I

conceived beſt ſuited to promote the real intereſts of my country; having, in conſequence of my fixed belief, in ſome meaſure, pledged myſelf to the army, that their country would finally do them complete and ample juſtice, and not willing to conceal any inſtance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to tranſmit to your Excellency the incloſed collection of papers relative to the half-pay and commutation granted by Congreſs to the officers of the army: from theſe communications, my decided ſentiment will be clearly comprehended, together with the concluſive reaſons, which induced me at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this meaſure in the moſt earneſt and ſerious manner. As the proceedings of Congreſs, the army, and myſelf, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, ſufficient information to remove the prejudice and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unneceſsary to ſay any thing more, than juſt to obſerve, that the reſolutions of Congreſs, now alluded to, are as undoubtedly and abſolutely

binding upon the United States as the moſt ſolemn acts of confederation or legiſlation.

As to the idea, which I am informed, has in ſome inſtances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a penſion, it ought to be exploded forever: that proviſion ſhould be viewed, as it really was, a reaſonable compenſation offered by Congreſs, at a time when they had nothing elſe to give to officers of the army, for ſervices then to be performed: it was the only means to prevent a total deriliction of the ſervice; it was a part of their hire. I may be allowed to ſay, it was the price of their blood, and of your independency; it is therefore more than a common debt, it is a debt of honor; it can never be conſidered as a penſion or gratuity, nor cancelled until it is fairly diſcharged.

With regard to the diſtinction between officers and ſoldiers, it is ſufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and

propriety of the diſcrimination. Rewards, in proportion to the aid the public draws from them, are unqueſtionably due to all its ſervants. In ſome lines, the ſoldiers have perhaps generally had as ample compenſation for their ſervices, by the large bounties which have been paid them, as their officers will receive in the propoſed commutation; in others, if beſides the donation of land, the payment of arrearages of clothing and wages (in which articles all the component parts of the army muſt be put upon the ſame footing) we take into the eſtimate, the bounties many of the ſoldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promiſed to all, poſsibly their ſituation (every circumſtance being duly conſidered) will not be deemed leſs eligible than that of the officers. Should a farther reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to aſſert, no man will enjoy greater ſatisfaction than myſelf, in an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in ſome inſtances) or any other adequate immunity or compenſation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cauſe: but neither

the adoption or rejection of this propoſition will, in any manner affect, much leſs militate againſt the act of Congreſs, by which they have offered five years full pay, in lieu of the half-pay for life, which had been before promiſed to the officers of the army.

Before I conclude the ſubject on public juſtice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious claſs of veterans, the non-commiſsioned officers and privates, who have been diſcharged for inability, in conſequence of the reſolution of Congreſs, of the 23d of April, 1782, on an annual penſion for life. Their peculiar ſufferings, their ſingular merits and claims to that proviſion, need only to be known, to intereſt the feelings of humanity in their behalf. Nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can reſcue them from the moſt complicated miſery; and nothing could be a more melancholy and diſtreſsing ſight, than to behold thoſe who have ſhed their blood, or loſt their limbs in the ſervice of their country, without a ſhelter, without a friend, and without

the means of obtaining any of the comforts or neceſsaries of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door. Suffer me to recommend thoſe of this deſcription, belonging to your ſtate, to the warmeſt patronage of your Excellency and your legiſlature.

It is neceſsary to ſay but a few words on the third topic which was propoſed, and which regards particularly the defence of the republic. As there can be little doubt but Congreſs will recommend a proper peace eſtabliſhment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the union upon a regular and reſpectable footing; if this ſhould be the caſe, I ſhould beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the ſtrongeſt terms.

The militia of this country muſt be conſidered as the palladium of our ſecurity, and the firſt effectual reſort in caſe of hoſtility: it is eſsential, therefore, that the ſame ſyſtem ſhould pervade the whole; that the formation and diſcipline of the militia of the continent ſhould be abſolutely uniform; and that the ſame ſpecies of

arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus, ſhould be introduced in every part of the United States. No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expenſe, and confuſion which reſult from a contrary ſyſtem, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If, in treating of political points, a greater latitude than uſual has been taken in the courſe of the Addreſs, the importance of the criſis, and the magnitude of the objects in diſcuſsion, muſt be my apology; it is, however, neither my wiſh nor expectation, that the preceding obſervations ſhould claim any regard, except ſo far as they ſhall appear to be dictated by a good intention; conſonant to the immutable rules of juſtice; calculated to produce a liberal ſyſtem of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and cloſe attention to public buſineſs. Here I might ſpeak with more confidence, from my actual obſervations; and if it would not ſwell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had preſcribed myſelf, I could demonſtrate to every mind, open to con-

viction, that in leſs time, and with much leſs expenſe than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the ſame happy concluſion, if the reſources of the continent could have been properly called forth; that the diſtreſſes and diſappointments which have very often occurred, have, in too many inſtances, reſulted more from a want of energy in the continental government, than a deficiency of means in the particular ſtates: that the inefficacy of the meaſures, ariſing from the want of an adequate authority in the ſupreme power, from a partial compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs in ſome of the ſtates, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while they tended to damp the zeal of thoſe who were more willing to exert themſelves, ſerved alſo to accumulate the expenſes of the war, and to fruſtrate the beſt concerted plans; and that the diſcouragement occaſioned by the complicated difficulties and embarraſsments, in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the diſsolution of any army, leſs patient, leſs virtuous, and leſs perſevering than that which I have had the honor to command. But while I

mention thoſe things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our federal conſtitution, particularly in the proſecution of a war, I beg it may be underſtood, that as I have ever taken a pleaſure in gratefully acknowledging the aſsiſtance and ſupport I have derived from every claſs of citizens; ſo ſhall I always be happy to do juſtice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual ſtates, on many intereſting occaſions.

I have thus freely diſcloſed what I wiſhed to make known before I ſurrendered up my public truſt to thoſe who committed it to me: the taſk is now accompliſhed. I now bid adieu to your Excellency, as the chief magiſtrate of your ſtate: at the ſame time I bid a laſt farewell to the cares of office, and all the employments of public life.

It remains, then, to be my final and only requeſt, that your excellency will communicate theſe ſentiments to your legiſlature at their next meeting; and that they may be conſidered as the legacy of one who has ardently wiſhed, on all occaſions, to be uſeful to his country, and who, even in the ſhade of retirement, will not fail to implore the divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earneſt prayer, that God would have you, and the ſtate over which you preſide, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a ſpirit of ſubordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large; and particularly for their brethren who have ſerved in the field; and finally, that he would moſt graciouſly be pleaſed to diſpoſe us all to do juſtice, to love mercy, and to demean ourſelves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of the mind, which were the characteriſtics of the divine Author of our bleſsed religion; without an humble imitation of whoſe example, in theſe things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honor to be,
with much eſteem and reſpect,
ſir,
your Excellency's moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,

IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

Princeton, Auguſt 26, 1783.

According to order, General WASHINGTON *attended, and being introduced by two members, the Preſident addreſsed him as follows:*

SIR,

CONGRESS feel particular pleaſure in ſeeing your Excellency, and in congratulating you on the ſucceſs of a war, in which you have acted ſo conſpicuous a part.

It has been the ſingular happineſs of the United States, that during a war ſo long, ſo dangerous, and ſo important, Providence has been graciouſly pleaſed to preſerve the life of a General, who has merited and poſſeſsed the uninterrupted confidence and affection of his fellow-citizens. In other nations many have performed ſervices, for which they have deſerved and received the thanks of the public; but to you, ſir,

peculiar praiſe is due. Your ſervices have been eſsential in acquiring and eſtabliſhing the freedom and independence of your country. They deſerve the grateful acknowledgments of a free and independent nation. Thoſe acknowledgments Congreſs have the ſatisfaction of expreſsing to your Excellency.

Hoſtilities have now ceaſed, but your country ſtill needs your ſervices. She wiſhes to avail herſelf of your talents in forming the arrangements which will be neceſsary for her in the time of peace. For this reaſon your attendance at Congreſs has been requeſted. A committee is appointed to confer with your Excellency, and to receive your aſsiſtance in preparing and digeſting plans relative to thoſe important objects.

THE ANSWER.

Mr. President,

I AM too ſenſible of the honorable reception I have now experienced, not to be penetrated with the deepeſt feelings of gratitude.

Notwithſtanding Congreſs appear to eſtimate the value of my life beyond any ſervices I have been able to render the United States, yet I muſt be permitted to conſider the wiſdom and unanimity of our national councils, the firmneſs of our citizens and the patience and bravery of our troops, which have produced ſo happy a termination of the war, as the moſt conſpicuous effect of the divine interpoſition, and the ſureſt preſage of our future happineſs.

Highly gratified by the favorable ſentiments which Congreſs are pleaſed to expreſs of my paſt conduct, and amply rewarded by the confidence and affection of my fellow-citizens; I cannot heſitate to contribute my beſt endeavors towards the eſtabliſhment of the national ſecurity in whatever manner the ſovereign power may think proper to direct, until the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace, or the final evacuation of our country by the Britiſh forces; after either of which events, I ſhall aſk permiſsion to retire to the peaceful ſhade of private life.

Perhaps, ſir, no occaſion may offer more ſuitable than the preſent, to expreſs my humble thanks to God and my grateful acknowledgments to my country, for the great and uniform ſupport I have received in every viciſsitude of fortune, and for the many diſtinguiſhed honors which Congreſs have been pleaſed to confer upon me in the courſe of the war.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

OF *GENERAL WASHINGTON* TO THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Rocky-Hill, near Princeton, Nov. 2, 1783.

THE United States in Congreſs aſsembled, after giving the moſt honorable teſtimony to the merits of the federal armies, and preſenting them with the thanks of their country, for their long, eminent and faithful ſervice, having thought proper, by their proclamation bearing date the 18th of October laſt, to diſcharge ſuch part of the troops as were engaged for the war, and to per-

mit the officers on furlough to retire from ſervice, from and after to-morrow, which proclamation having being communicated in the public papers, for the information and government of all concerned, it only remains for the Commander in Chief to addreſs himſelf once more, and that for the laſt time, to the armies of the United States (however widely diſperſed individuals who compoſe them may be) and to bid them an affectionate—a long farewell.

But before the Commander in Chief takes his final leave of thoſe he holds moſt dear, he wiſhes to indulge himſelf a few moments in calling to mind a ſlight view of the paſt:—he will then take the liberty of exploring, with his military friends, their future proſpects; of adviſing the general line of conduct which in his opinion ought to be purſued; and he will conclude the Addreſs, by expreſsing the obligations he feels himſelf under for the ſpirited and able aſsiſtance he has experienced from them, in the performance of an arduous office.

A contemplation of the complete attainment

(at a period earlier than could have been expected) of the object for which we contended, againſt ſo formidable a power, cannot but inſpire us with aſtoniſhment and gratitude. The diſadvantageous circumſtances on our part, under which the war was undertaken, can never be forgotten. The ſignal interpoſition of Providence, in our feeble condition, were ſuch as could ſcarcely eſcape the attention of the moſt unobſerving; while the unparalleled perſeverance of the armies of the United States, through almoſt every poſſible ſuffering and diſcouragement, for the ſpace of eight long years, was little ſhort of a ſtanding miracle.

It is not the meaning, nor within the compaſs of this Addreſs, to detail the hardſhips peculiarly incident to our ſervice, or to deſcribe the diſtreſſes which in ſeveral inſtances have reſulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedneſs, combined with the rigours of an inclement ſeaſon: nor is it neceſsary to dwell on the dark ſide of our paſt affairs.

Every American officer and ſoldier muſt now

conſole himſelf for any unpleaſant circumſtance which may have occurred, by a recollection of the uncommon ſcenes in which he has been called to act no inglorious part, and the aſtoniſhing events of which he has been a witneſs; events which have ſeldom if ever before, taken place on the ſtage of human action, nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before ſeen a diſciplined army formed at once from ſuch raw materials? Who that was not a witneſs could imagine that the moſt violent local prejudices would ceaſe ſo ſoon, and that men who came from the different parts of the continent, ſtrongly diſpoſed by the habits of education to deſpiſe and quarrel with each other, would inſtantly become but one patriotic band of brothers? Or who that was not on the ſpot, can trace the ſteps by which ſuch a wonderful revolution has been effected, and ſuch a glorious period put to all our warlike toils?

It is univerſally acknowledged, that the enlarged proſpects of happineſs, opened by the confirmation of our independence and ſover-

eignty, almoſt exceed the power of deſcription: and ſhall not the brave men who have contributed ſo eſſentially to theſe ineſtimable acquiſitions, retiring victorious from the field of war to the field of agriculture, participate in all the bleſsings which have been obtained? In ſuch a republic, who will exclude them from the rights of citizens, and the fruits of their labours? In ſuch a country, ſo happily circumſtanced, the purſuits of commerce, and the cultivation of the ſoil, will unfold to induſtry the certain road to competence.—To thoſe hardy ſoldiers who are actuated by the ſpirit of adventure, the fiſheries will afford ample and profitable employment: and the extenſive and fertile regions of the Weſt, will yield a moſt happy aſylum to thoſe who, fond of domeſtic enjoyment, are ſeeking perſonal independence. Nor is it poſsible to conceive that any one of the United States will prefer a national bankruptcy, and the diſsolution of the union, to a compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs, and the payment of its juſt debts; ſo that the officers and ſoldiers may expect conſiderable aſsiſtance, in recommencing their civil

occupations, from the ſums due to them from the public, which muſt and will moſt inevitably be paid.

In order to effect this deſirable purpoſe, and remove the prejudices which may have taken poſſeſſion of the minds of any of the good people of the ſtates, it is earneſtly recommended to all the troops, that with ſtrong attachment to the union, they ſhould carry with them into civil ſociety, the moſt conciliating diſpoſitions, and that they ſhould prove themſelves not leſs virtuous and uſeful as citizens, than they have been victorious as ſoldiers. What though there ſhould be ſome envious individuals, who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit, yet, let ſuch unworthy treatment produce no unworthy invective, or any inſtance of intemperate conduct. Let it be remembered, that the unbiaſsed voice of the free citizens of the United States, has promiſed the juſt reward, and given the merited applauſe. Let it be known and remembered, that the reputation of the federal armies is eſ-

tabliſhed beyond the reach of malevolence; and let a conſciousneſs of their achievements and fame, ſtill excite the men who compoſed them to honorable actions, under the perſuaſion that the private virtues of economy, prudence and induſtry, will not be leſs amiable in civil life, than the more ſplendid qualities of valour, perſeverance, and enterprize were in the field. Every one may reſt aſsured that much, very much of the future happineſs of the officers and men, will depend upon the wiſe and manly conduct which ſhall be adopted by them, when they are mingled with the great body of the community. And although the General has ſo frequently given it as his opinion, in the moſt public and explicit manner, that unleſs the principles of the federal government were properly ſupported, and the powers of the union encreaſed, the honor, dignity, and juſtice of the nation would be loſt forever: yet he cannot help repeating on this occaſion ſo intereſting a ſentiment, and leaving it as his laſt injunction to every officer and every ſoldier who may view the ſubject in the ſame ſerious point of light, to add his beſt endeavors

to thoſe of his worthy fellow-citizens, towards effecting theſe great and valuable purpoſes, on which our very exiſtence as a nation ſo materially depends.

The Commander in Chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the ſoldier to change the military character into that of the citizen; but that ſteady, decent tenor of behaviour, which has generally diſtinguiſhed not only the army under his command, but the different detachments and armies through the courſe of the war. From their good ſenſe and prudence he anticipates the happieſt conſequences; and while he congratulates them on the glorious occaſion which renders their ſervices in the field no longer neceſsary, he wiſhes to expreſs the ſtrong obligations he feels himſelf under for the aſsiſtance he has received from every claſs, and in every inſtance. He preſents his thanks in the moſt ſerious and affectionate manner, to the general officers, as well for their councils on many intereſting occaſions, as for their ardor in promoting the ſucceſs of the plans he had adopted.

To the commandants of regiments and corps, and to the other officers for their zeal and attention in carrying his orders promptly into execution—to the ſtaff for their alacrity and exactneſs in performing the duties of their ſeveral departments; and to the non-commiſsioned officers and private ſoldiers, for their extraordinary patience and ſuffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in action. To the various branches of the army, the General takes this laſt and ſolemn opportunity of profeſsing his inviolable attachment and friendſhip.—He wiſhes more than bare profeſsions were in his power, that he was really able to be uſeful to them all in future life. He flatters himſelf, however, they will do him the juſtice to believe that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him, has been done.

And being now to conclude theſe his laſt public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a ſhort time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies he has ſo long had the honor to command, he can only again offer in their behalf, his recommendations to their grateful coun-

try, and his prayers to the God of armies. May ample juſtice be done them here, and may the choiceſt of Heaven's favors, both here and hereafter attend thoſe, who under the divine auſpices, have ſecured innumerable bleſsings for others. With theſe wiſhes, and this benediction, the Commander in Chief is about to retire from ſervice. The curtain of ſeparation will ſoon be drawn, and the military ſcene to him will be cloſed forever.

THE ANSWER.

WE the officers of the part of the army remaining on the banks of the Hudſon, have received your Excellency's ſerious and farewell Addreſs to the armies of the United States. We beg you to accept our unfeigned thanks for the communication, and your affectionate aſsurances of inviolable attachment and friendſhip. If your attempts to enſure to the armies the juſt, the promiſed rewards, of their long, ſevere, and dan-

gerous ſervices, have failed of ſucceſs, we believe it has ariſen from cauſes not in your Excellency's power to controul. With extreme regret do we reflect on the occaſion which called for ſuch endeavors. But while we thank your Excellency for theſe exertions in favor of the troops you have ſo ſucceſsfully commanded, we pray it may be believed, that in this ſentiment our own particular intereſts have but a ſecondary place; and that even the ultimate ingratitude of the people (were that poſsible) could not ſhake the patriotiſm of thoſe who ſuffer by it. Still with pleaſing wonder and grateful joy ſhall we contemplate the glorious concluſion of our labours. To that merit in the revolution which, under the auſpices of Heaven, the armies have diſplayed, poſterity will do juſtice; and the ſons will bluſh whoſe fathers were their foes.

Moſt gladly would we caſt a veil on every act which ſullies the reputation of our country—never ſhould the page of hiſtory be ſtained with its diſhonor—even from our memories ſhould the idea be eraſed. We lament the oppoſition to

thoſe ſalutary meaſures which the wiſdom of the union has planned; meaſures which alone can recover and fix on a permanent baſis the credit of the ſtates; meaſures which are eſsential to the juſtice, the honor, and intereſt of the nation. While ſhe was giving the nobleſt proofs of magnanimity, with conſcious pride we ſaw her growing fame; and, regardleſs of preſent ſufferings, we looked forward to the end of our toils and dangers, to brighter ſcenes in proſpect. There we beheld the genius of our country dignified by ſovereignty and independence, ſupported by juſtice, and adorned with every liberal virtue. There we ſaw patient huſbandry fearleſs extend her cultured fields, and animated commerce ſpread her ſails to every wind. There we beheld fair ſcience lift her head, with all the arts attending in her train. There, bleſt with freedom, we ſaw the human mind expand; and, throwing aſide the reſtraints which confined it to the narrow bounds of country, it embraced the world. Such were our fond hopes, and with ſuch delightful proſpects did they preſent us. Nor are we diſappointed. Thoſe animating proſpects are now

changed and changing to realities; and actively to have contributed to their production is our pride, our glory. But juſtice alone can give them ſtability. In that juſtice we ſtill believe. Still we hope that the prejudices of the miſinformed will be removed, and the arts of falſe and ſelfiſh popularity, addreſsed to the feelings of avarice, defeated: or, in the worſt event, the world, we hope, will make the juſt diſtinction: we truſt the diſingenuouſneſs of a few will not ſully the reputation, the honor, and dignity, of the great and reſpectable majority of the ſtates.

We are happy in the opportunity juſt preſented of congratulating your Excellency on the certain concluſion of the definitive treaty of peace. Relieved at length from long ſuſpenſe, our warmeſt wiſh is to return to the boſom of our country, to reſume the character of citizens; and it will be our higheſt ambition to become uſeful ones. To your Excellency this great event muſt be peculiarly pleaſing: for while at the head of her armies, urged by patriot virtues and magnanimity, you perſevered, under the preſsure of

every poſsible difficulty and diſcouragement, in the purſuit of the great objects of the war—the freedom and ſafety of your country;—your heart panted for the tranquil enjoyments of peace. We cordially rejoice with you that the period of indulging them has arrived ſo ſoon. In contemplating the bleſsings of liberty and independence, the rich prize of eight years hard adventure, paſt ſufferings will be forgotten; or if remembered, the recollection will ſerve to heighten the reliſh of preſent happineſs. We ſincerely pray God this happineſs may long be your's; and that when you quit the ſtage of human life, you may receive from the unerring Judge, the rewards of valor exerted to ſave the oppreſsed, of patriotiſm, and diſintereſted virtue.

ADDRESS

OF GENERAL WASHINGTON TO CONGRESS, ON RESIGNING HIS MILITARY COMMISSION.

December 23, 1783.

Mr. President,

THE great events on which my reſignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my ſincere congratulations to Congreſs, and of preſenting myſelf before them, to ſurrender into their hands the truſt committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the ſervice of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independence and ſovereignty, and pleaſed with the opportunity afforded the United States, of becoming a reſpectable nation, I reſign with ſatiſfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence —a diffidence in my abilities to accompliſh ſo arduous a taſk; which however was ſuperceded

by a confidence in the rectitude of our cauſe, the ſupport of the ſupreme power of the union, and the patronage of Heaven.

The ſucceſsful termination of the war has verified the moſt ſanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interpoſition of Providence, and the aſsiſtance I have received from my countrymen, increaſes with every review of the momentous conteſt.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I ſhould do injuſtice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar ſervices and diſtinguiſhed merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my perſon during the war. It was impoſsible the choice of confidential officers to compoſe my family ſhould have been more fortunate. Permit me, ſir, to recommend in particular, thoſe who have continued in the ſervice to the preſent moment, as worthy of the favorable notice and patronage of Congreſs.

I conſider it an indiſpenſible duty to cloſe this laſt act of my official life by commending

the intereſts of our deareſt country to the protection of Almighty God, and thoſe who have the ſuperintendence of them to his holy keeping.

Having now finiſhed the work aſsigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this auguſt body, under whoſe orders I have ſo long acted, I here offer my commiſsion, and take my leave of all the employments of public life.

THE ANSWER.

SIR,

THE United States in Congreſs aſsembled receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the ſolemn reſignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with ſucceſs through a perilous and a doubtful war.—Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the ſacred charge,

before it had formed alliances, and whilſt it was without funds or a government to ſupport you. You have conducted the great military conteſt with wiſdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil power through all diſaſters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow-citizens, enabled them to diſplay their martial genius, and tranſmit their fame to poſterity. You have perſevered, till theſe United States, aided by a magnanimous king and nation, have been enabled, under a juſt Providence, to cloſe the war in freedom, ſafety and independence; on which happy event we ſincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the ſtandard of liberty in this new world; having taught a leſſon uſeful to thoſe who inflict, and to thoſe who feel oppreſſion, you retire from the great theatre of action, with the bleſsings of your fellow-citizens—but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command; it will continue to animate remoteſt ages.

We feel with you our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourſelves with the intereſts of thoſe confidential officers, who have attended your perſon to this affecting moment.

We join you in commending the intereſt of our deareſt country to the protection of Almighty God, beſeeching him to diſpoſe the hearts and minds of its citizens, to improve the opportunity afforded them, of becoming a happy and reſpectable nation. And for you we addreſs to him our earneſt prayers, that a life ſo beloved, may be foſtered with all his care; that your days may be happy as they have been illuſtrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.

INAUGURAL SPEECH

OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON TO CONGRESS,

APRIL 30, 1789.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

AMONG the viciſsitudes incident to life, no event could have filled me with greater anxieties, than that of which the notification was tranſmitted by your order, and received on the 14th day of the preſent month. On the one hand I was ſummoned by my country, whoſe voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat which I had choſen with the fondeſt predilection, and in my flattering hopes, with an immutable deciſion, as the aſylum of my declining years; a retreat which was rendered every day more neceſsary as well as more dear to me, by the addition of habit to inclination, and of frequent interruptions in my health to the gradual waſte committed on it by time.—On the other hand, the magnitude and difficulty of the truſt to which the voice of my country

called me, being ſufficient to awaken in the wiſeſt and moſt experienced of her citizens, a diſtruſtful ſcrutiny into his qualifications, could not but overwhelm with deſpondence, one, who, inheriting inferior endowments from nature, and unpractiſed in the duties of civil adminiſtration, ought to be peculiarly conſcious of his own deficiencies. In this conflict of emotions, all I dare aver, is, that it has been my faithful ſtudy to collect my duty from a juſt appreciation of every circumſtance, by which it might be affected. All I dare hope, is, that if in executing this taſk, I have been too much ſwayed by a grateful remembrance of former inſtances, or by an affectionate ſenſibility to this tranſcendant proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens; and have thence too little conſulted my incapacity as well as diſinclination, for the weighty and untried cares before me; my error will be palliated by the motives which miſled me, and its conſequences be judged by my country, with ſome ſhare of the partiality in which they originated.

Such being the impreſsion under which I

have, in obedience to the public ſummons, repaired to the preſent ſtation; it would be peculiarly improper to omit in this firſt official act, my fervent applications to that Almighty Being who rules over the univerſe: who preſides in the councils of nations, and whoſe providential aids can ſupply every human defect, that his benediction may conſecrate to the liberties and happineſs of the people of the United States, a government inſtituted by themſelves for theſe eſsential purpoſes; and may enable every inſtrument employed in its adminiſtration, to execute with ſucceſs, the functions alloted to his charge. In tendering this homage to the great author of every public and private good, I aſsure myſelf that it expreſses your ſentiments not leſs than my own; nor thoſe of my fellow-citizens at large, leſs than either. No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the inviſible hand, which conducts the affairs of men, more than the people of the United States. Every ſtep by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation, ſeems to have been diſtinguiſhed by ſome token of providential agency.

And in the important revolution juſt accompliſhed in the ſyſtem of their united government, the tranquil deliberation, and voluntary conſent of ſo many diſtinct communities, from which the event has reſulted, cannot be compared with the means by which moſt governments have been eſtabliſhed, without ſome return of pious gratitude along with an humble anticipation of the future bleſsings which the paſt ſeem to preſage. Theſe reflections ariſing out of the preſent criſis, have forced themſelves too ſtrongly on my mind to be ſuppreſsed. You will join with me, I truſt, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which, the proceedings of a new and free government can more auſpiciouſly commence.

By the article eſtabliſhing the executive department, it is made the duty of the Preſident to "recommend to your conſideration, ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſsary and expedient." The circumſtances under which I now meet you, will acquit me from entering into that ſubject, farther than to refer to the great conſtitutional

charter under which you are aſsembled, and which, in defining your powers, deſignates the objects to which your attention is to be given. It will be more conſiſtent with thoſe circumſtances, and far more congenial with the feelings which actuate me, to ſubſtitute, in place of a recommendation of particular meaſures, the tribute that is due to the talents, the rectitude, and the patriotiſm which adorn the characters ſelected to deviſe and adopt them. In thoſe honorable qualifications, I beheld the ſureſt pledges, that as on one ſide no local prejudices, or attachments—no ſeparate views, no party animoſities, will miſdirect the comprehenſive and equal eye which ought to watch over this great aſsemblage of communities and intereſts; ſo, on the other, that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality; and the pre-eminence of free government, be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the reſpect of the world—I dwell on this proſpect with every ſatisfaction which an ardent love of my country can inſpire. Since

there is no truth more thoroughly eſtabliſhed, than that there exiſts in the economy and courſe of nature, an indiſſoluble union between virtue and happineſs; between duty and advantage, between genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and felicity. Since we ought to be no leſs perſuaded that the propitious ſmiles of Heaven, can never be expected on a nation that diſregards the eternal rules of order and right, which Heaven itſelf has ordained. And ſince the preſervation of the ſacred fire of liberty, and the deſtiny of the republican model of government, are juſtly conſidered as deeply, perhaps as finally ſtaked on the experiment entruſted to the hands of the American people.

Beſides the ordinary objects ſubmitted to your care, it will remain with your judgment to decide, how far an exerciſe of the occaſional power delegated by the fifth article of the conſtitution is rendered expedient at the preſent juncture by the nature of objections which have been urged againſt the ſyſtem, or by the degree of inquietude which has given birth to them.

Inſtead of undertaking particular recommendations on this ſubject, in which I could be guided by no lights derived from official opportunities, I ſhall again give way to my entire confidence in your diſcernment and purſuit of the public good.

For I aſsure myſelf that whilſt you carefully avoid alteration which might endanger the benefits of an united and effective government, or which ought to await the future leſson of experience; a reverence for the characteriſtic rights of free men, and a regard for the public harmony, will ſufficiently influence your deliberations on the queſtion how far the former can be more impregnably fortified, or the latter be ſafely and advantageouſly promoted.

To the preceding obſervations I have one to add, which will be moſt properly addreſsed to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, it concerns myſelf, and will therefore be as brief as poſsible.

When I was firſt honored with a call into the ſervice of my country, then on the eve of an

arduous ſtruggle for its liberties, the light in which I contemplated my duty required that I ſhould renounce every pecuniary compenſation. From this reſolution I have in no inſtance departed. And being ſtill under the impreſsions which produced it, I muſt decline as inapplicable to myſelf, any ſhare in the perſonal emoluments, which may be indiſpenſibly concluded in a permanent proviſion for the executive department; and muſt accordingly pray, that the pecuniary eſtimates for the ſtation in which I am placed, may, during my continuance in it, be limited to ſuch actual expenditures as the public good may be thought to require.

Having thus imparted to you my ſentiments, as they have been awakened by the occaſion which brings us together—I ſhall take my preſent leave; but not without reſorting once more to the benign parent of the human race, in humble ſupplication, that ſince he has been pleaſed to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and diſpoſitions for deciding with unpar-

alleled unanimity on a form of government, for the ſecurity of their union, and the advancement of their happineſs; ſo his bleſsing may be equally conſpicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate conſultations, and the wiſe meaſures on which the ſucceſs of this government muſt depend.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

THE period for a new election of a citizen, to adminiſter the executive government of the United States being not far diſtant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts muſt be employed in deſignating the perſon, who is to be cloathed with that important truſt, it appears to me proper, eſpecially as it may conduce to a more diſtinct expreſsion of the public voice, that I ſhould now appriſe you of the reſolution I have formed, to decline being conſidered among the

number of thoſe out of whom a choice is to be made.'

I beg you at the ſame time to do me the juſtice to be aſsured, that this reſolution has not been taken, without a ſtrict regard to all the conſiderations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that in withdrawing the tender of ſervice which ſilence in my ſituation will imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future intereſt; no deficiency of grateful reſpect for your paſt kindneſs; but am ſupported by a full conviction, that the ſtep is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto, in the office to which your ſuffrages has twice called me, have been an uniform ſacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your deſire. I conſtantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, conſiſtently with motives, which I was not at liberty to diſregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluc-

tantly drawn. The ſtrength of my inclination to do this, previous to the laſt election, had even led to the preparation of an Addreſs to declare it to you; but mature reflexion on the then perplexed and critical poſture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of perſons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the ſtate of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the purſuit of inclination incompatible with the ſentiment of duty or propriety: and am perſuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my ſervices, that in the preſent circumſtances of our country, you will not diſapprove of my determination to retire.

The impreſsions with which I firſt undertook the arduous truſt, were explained on the proper occaſion.—In the diſcharge of this truſt I will only ſay, that I have with good intentions contributed towards the organization and adminiſtration of the government, the beſt exertions

of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconſcious, in the out-ſet, of the inferiority of qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps ſtill more in the eyes of others, has ſtrengthened the motives to diffidence of myſelf; and every day the encreaſing weight of years admoniſhes me more and more, that the ſhade of retirement is as neceſsary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumſtance have given peculiar value to my ſervices, they were temporary, I have the conſolation to believe, that while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political ſcene, patriotiſm does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to ſuſpend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country, for the many honors it has conferred upon me; ſtill more for the ſteadfaſt confidence with which it has ſupported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifeſting my inviolable

attachment, by ſervices faithful and perſevering, though in uſefulneſs unequal to my zeal. If benefits have reſulted to our country from theſe ſervices, let it always be remembered to your praiſe, and as an inſtructive example in our annals, that under circumſtances in which the paſsions, agitated in every direction, were liable to miſlead amidſt appearances ſometimes dubious —viciſsitudes of fortune often diſcouraging—in ſituations in which not unfrequently want of ſucceſs has countenanced the ſpirit of criticiſm— the conſtancy of your ſupport was the eſsential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I ſhall carry it with me to my grave, as a ſtrong incitement to unceaſing wiſhes, that Heaven may continue to you the choiceſt tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual —that the free conſtitution, which is the work of your hands, may be ſacredly maintained—that its adminiſtration in every department may be ſtamped with wiſdom and virtue—that in fine, the happineſs of the people of theſe ſtates, under

the auſpices of liberty, may be made complete, by ſo careful a preſervation and ſo prudent a uſe of this bleſsing, as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applauſe, the affection, and the adoption of every nation which is yet a ſtranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to ſtop. But a ſolicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehenſion of danger, natural to that ſolicitude, urge me, on an occaſion like the preſent, to offer to your ſolemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, ſome ſentiments, which are the reſult of much reflexion, of no inconſiderable obſervation, and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. Theſe will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only ſee in them the diſintereſted warnings of a parting friend, who can poſsibly have no perſonal motive to bias his counſel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my ſentiments on a former and not diſsimilar occaſion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is neceſsary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which conſtitutes you one people, is alſo now dear to you. It is juſtly ſo; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the ſupport of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your ſafety, of your proſperity; of that very liberty which you ſo highly prize. But as it is eaſy to foreſee, that from different cauſes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth. As this is the point in your political fortreſs againſt which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be moſt conſtantly and actively (though often covertly and inſidiouſly) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you ſhould properly eſtimate the immenſe value of your national union, to your collective and individual happineſs; that you ſhould cheriſh a cordial, habitual,

and immovable attachment to it; accuſtoming yourſelves to think and ſpeak of it as of the palladium of your political ſafety and proſperity, watching for its preſervation with jealous anxiety; diſcountenancing whatever may ſuggeſt even a ſuſpicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the firſt dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the reſt, or to enfeeble the ſacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of ſympathy and intereſt. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, muſt always exalt the juſt pride of patriotiſm, more than any appelation derived from local diſcriminations. With ſlight ſhades of difference, you have the ſame religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cauſe fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you poſ-

ſeſs, are the work of joint councils, and joint efforts of common dangers, ſufferings and ſucceſses.

But theſe conſiderations, however powerfully they addreſs themſelves to your ſenſibility, are greatly out-weighed by thoſe which apply more immediately to your intereſt. Here every portion of our country finds the moſt commanding motives for carefully guarding and preſerving the union of the whole.

The north, in an unreſtrained intercourſe with the ſouth, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter, great additional reſources of maritime and commercial enterprize and precious materials of manufacturing induſtry. The ſouth in the ſame intercourſe, benefiting by the agency of the north, ſees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the ſeamen of the north, it finds its peculiar navigation invigorated—and while it contributes, in different ways, to nouriſh and increaſe the

general maſs of the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime ſtrength, to which itſelf is unequally adapted. The eaſt, in like intercourſe with the weſt, already finds, and in the progreſsive improvement of interior communications, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The weſt derives from the eaſt ſupplies requiſite to its growth and comfort—and what is perhaps of ſtill greater conſequence, it muſt of neceſsity owe the ſecure enjoyment of indiſpenſible outlets for its own productions to to the weight, influence, and the future maritime ſtrength of the Atlantic ſide of the union, directed by an indiſsoluble community of intereſt as one nation. Any other tenure by which the weſt can hold this eſsential advantage, whether derived from its own ſeparate ſtrength, or from an apoſtate and unnatural connection with any foreign power muſt be intrinſically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular intereſt in

union, all the parties combined cannot fail to find in the united maſs of means and efforts, greater ſtrength, greater reſource, proportionably greater ſecurity from external danger, a leſs frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of ineſtimable value they muſt derive from union an exemption from thoſe broils and wars between themſelves which ſo frequently afflict neighboring countries, not tied together by the ſame government; which their own rivalſhips alone would be ſufficient to produce, but which oppoſite foreign alliances, attachments and intrigues, would ſtimulate and embitter. Hence likewiſe they will avoid the neceſsity of thoſe overgrown military eſtabliſhments, which under any form of government are inauſpicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hoſtile to republican liberty: In this ſenſe it is, that your union ought to be conſidered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preſervation of the other.

Theſe conſiderations ſpeak a perſuaſive lan-

guage to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the union as a primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorised to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. 'Tis well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our union, it occurs as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterising parties by geographical discriminations—northern and southern—atlantic and western: whence designing men may endea-

vor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local intereſts and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular diſtricts, is to miſrepreſent the opinions and aims of other diſtricts. You cannot ſhield yourſelves too much againſt the jealouſies and heart burnings which ſpring from theſe miſrepreſentations: they tend to render alien to each other, thoſe who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our weſtern country have lately had a uſeful leſson on this head: they have ſeen, in the negociation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the univerſal ſatisfaction at that event, throughout the United States, a deciſive proof how unfounded were the ſuſpicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government, and in the Atlantic ſtates, unfriendly to their intereſts in regard to the Miſsiſsippi: they have been witneſses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which ſecure to them every thing they could deſire, in reſpect to our foreign relations,

towards confirming their proſperity. Will it not be their wiſdom to rely for the preſervation of theſe advantages on the union by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to thoſe adviſers, if ſuch there are, who would ſever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indiſpenſible. No alliances, however ſtrict, between the parts can be an adequate ſubſtitute; they muſt inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Senſible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your firſt eſsay, by the adoption of a conſtitution of government, better calculated than your former, for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management or your common concerns. This government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full inveſtigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the diſtribution of its powers, uniting

ſecurity with energy, and cotaining within itſelf a proviſion for its own amendments, has a juſt claim to your confidence and your ſupport.—Reſpect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquieſcence in its meaſures, are duties enjoyed by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The baſis of our political ſyſtems is the right of the people to make and to alter their conſtitutions of government—But the conſtitution which at any time exiſts, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is ſacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to eſtabliſh a government, preſuppoſes the duty of every individual to obey the eſtabliſhed government.

All obſtructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and aſsociations, under whatever plauſible character, with the real deſign to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the conſtituted authorities, are deſtructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They ſerve to

organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a ſmall, but artful and enterpriſing minority of the community; and according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public adminiſtration, the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of conſiſtent and wholeſome plans, digeſted by common councils, and modified by mutual intereſts.

However combinations or aſsociations of the above deſcription may now and then anſwer popular ends, they are likely in the courſe of time and things to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to ſubvert the power of the people, and to uſurp for themſelves the reins of government; deſtroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjuſt dominion.

Towards the preſervation of your govern-

ment, and the permanency of your preſent happy ſtate, it is requiſite not only that you ſpeedily diſcountenance irregular oppoſitions to its acknowledged authority, but alſo that you reſiſt with care the ſpirit of innovation upon its principles, however ſpecious the pretexts. One method of aſsault may be to effect in the forms of the conſtitution alterations which will impair the energy of the ſyſtem, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at leaſt as neceſsary to fix the true character of governments, as of other human inſtitutions—that experience is the ſureſt ſtandard, by which to teſt the real tendency of the exiſting conſtitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypotheſis and opinion, expoſes to perpetual change, from the endleſs variety of hypotheſis and opinion; and remember, eſpecially that for the efficient management of your common intereſts, in a country ſo extenſive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is conſiſtent with the perfect ſecurity of liberty, is indiſpenſi-

ble. Liberty itſelf will find in ſuch a government, with powers properly diſtributed and adjuſted, its ſureſt guardian. It is indeed, little elſe than a name, where the government is too feeble to withſtand the enterpriſes of faction, to confine each member of the ſociety within the limits preſcribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the ſecure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of perſon and property.

I have already intimated to you, the danger of parties in the ſtate, with particular reference to the founding of them on geopraphical diſcriminations. Let me now take a more comprehenſive view, and warn you in the moſt ſolemn manner againſt the baneful effects of the ſpirit of party, generally.

This ſpirit, unfortunately, is inſeparable from our nature, having its root in the ſtrongeſt paſsions of the human mind. It exiſts under different ſhapes in all governments, more or leſs ſtifled, controuled, or repreſsed; but in thoſe of the popular form, it is ſeen in its greateſt rankneſs, and is truly their worſt enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, ſharpened by the ſpirit of revenge, natural to party diſsenſion, which in different ages and countries has penetrated the moſt horrid enormities, is itſelf a frightful deſpotiſm. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent deſpotiſm. The diſorders and miſeries which reſult, gradually incline the minds of men to ſeek ſecurity and repoſe in the abſolute power of an individual; and ſooner or later the chief of ſome prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this diſpoſition to the purpoſes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheleſs ought not to be out of ſight) the common and continual miſchiefs of the ſpirit of party are ſufficient to make it the intereſt and duty of a wiſe people to diſcourage and reſtrain it.

It ſerves always to diſtract the public councils and enfeeble the public adminiſtration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jeal-

ouſies and falſe alarms; kindles the animoſity of one part againſt another, foments occaſionally riot and inſurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated acceſs to the government itſelf through the channels of party paſsions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are ſubjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are uſeful checks upon the adminiſtration of the government, and ſerve to keep alive the ſpirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and in governments of a monarchial caſt, patriotiſm may look with indulgence, if not with favor upon the ſpirit of party. But in thoſe of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a ſpirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that ſpirit for every ſalutary purpoſe. And there being conſtant danger of exceſs, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion to mitigate and aſsuage it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands a uniform vigi-

lance to prevent its burſting into a flame, leſt inſtead of warming it ſhould conſume.

It is important likewiſe, that the habits of thinking in a free country, ſhould inſpire caution, in thoſe intruſted with its adminiſtration, to confine themſelves within their reſpective conſtitutional ſpheres, avoiding in the exerciſe of the powers of one department to encroach upon another.—The ſpirit of encroachment tends to conſolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real deſpotiſm. A juſt eſtimate of that love of power, and proneneſs to abuſe it, which predominates in the human heart, is ſufficient to ſatisfy us of the truth of this poſition. The neceſsity of reciprocal checks in the exerciſe of political power; by dividing and diſtributing it into different depoſitaries, and conſtituting each the guardian of the public weal againſt invaſions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; ſome of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preſerve them muſt be as neceſsary as to inſtitute

them. If in the opinion of the people, the diſtribution or modification of the conſtitutional powers, be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the conſtitution deſignates. But let there be no change by uſurpation; for though this in one inſtance, may be the inſtrument of good, it is the cuſtomary weapon by which free governments are deſtroyed. The precedent muſt always greatly overbalance in permanent evil, any partial or tranſient benefit which the uſe can at any time yield.

Of all the diſpoſitions and habits which lead to political proſperity, religion and morality are indiſpenſible ſupports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotiſm, who ſhould labor to ſubvert theſe great pillars of human happineſs, theſe firmeſt props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to reſpect and to cheriſh them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it ſimply be aſked, where is the ſecurity for property, for

reputation, for life, if the ſenſe of religious obligation deſert the oaths, which are the inſtruments of inveſtigation in courts of juſtice? And let us with caution indulge the ſuppoſition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar ſtructure; reaſon and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in excluſion of religious principles.

It is ſubſtantially true, that virtue or morality is a neceſsary ſpring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or leſs force to every ſpecies of free government. Who that is a ſincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to ſhake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, inſtitutions for the general diffuſion of knowledge. In proportion as the ſtructure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is eſsential that public opinion ſhould be enlightened.

As a very important ſource of ſtrength and ſecurity, cheriſh public credit. One method of preſerving it is to uſe it as ſparingly as poſsible; avoiding occaſions of expence by cultivating peace, but remembering alſo that timely diſburſements to prepare for danger, frequently prevent much greater diſburſements to repel it; avoiding likewiſe the accumulation of debt, not only by ſhunning occaſions of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to diſcharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occaſioned, not ungenerouſly throwing upon poſterity the burthen which we ourſelves ought to bear. The execution of theſe maxims belongs to your repreſentatives, but it is neceſsary that public opinion ſhould co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is eſsential that you ſhould practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there muſt be revenue; that to have revenue there muſt be taxes; that no taxes can be deviſed which are not more or leſs inconvenient and unpleaſant; that the intrinſic embarraſsment inſeparable from the ſelection of the proper objects (which is

always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a deciſive motive for a candid conſtruction of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a ſpirit of acquieſcence in the meaſures for obtaining revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Obſerve good faith and juſtice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no diſtant period a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted juſtice and benevolence.—Who can doubt that in the courſe of time and things the fruits of ſuch a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be loſt by a ſteady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at leaſt, is recommended by every ſentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! it is rendered impoſsible by its vices?

In the execution of ſuch a plan, nothing is more eſsential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies againſt particular nations, and paſſionate attachments for others ſhould be excluded; and that in place of them juſt and amicable feelings towards all ſhould be cultivated. The nation, which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondneſs, is in ſome degree a ſlave. It is a ſlave to its animoſity or to its affection, either of which is ſufficient to lead it aſtray from its duty and its intereſt. Antipathy in one nation againſt another, diſpoſes each more readily to offer inſult and injury, to lay hold of ſlight cauſes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occaſions of diſpute occur.

Hence frequent colliſions, obſtinate, envenomed, and bloody conteſts. The nation, prompted by ill will and reſentment, ſometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the beſt calculations of policy. The government ſometimes participates in the national propenſity, and adopts through paſsion what reaſon

would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation ſubſervient to projects of hoſtility inſtigated by pride, ambition, and other ſiniſter and pernicious motives. The peace often, and ſometimes, perhaps, the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So likewiſe, a paſsionate attachment of one nation for another, produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation facilitating the illuſion of an imaginary common intereſt in caſes where no real common intereſts exiſts, and infuſing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or juſtification. It leads alſo to conceſsions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the conceſsions; by unneceſſarily parting with what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealouſy, ill will, and a diſpoſition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themſelves to the favorite nation) facility

to betray, or ſacrifice the intereſts of their own country, without odium, ſomtimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous ſenſe of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or laudable zeal for public good, the baſe & fooliſh compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, ſuch attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domeſtic factions, to practice the arts of ſeduction, to miſlead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils? Such an attachment of a ſmall or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the ſatellite of the latter. Againſt the inſiduous wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealouſy of a free people ought to be conſtantly awake; ſince hiſtory and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the moſt baneful foes of republican government. But that jealouſy to be uſeful

muſt be impartial; elſe it becomes the inſtrument of the very influence to be avoided, inſtead of a defence againſt it. Exceſsive partiality for one foreign nation, and exceſsive diſlike of another, cauſe thoſe whom they actuate to ſee danger only on one ſide, and ſerve to veil and even ſecond the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may reſiſt the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become ſuſpected and odious; while its tools and dupes uſurp the applauſe and confidence of the people, to ſurrender their intereſts.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connction as poſsible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us ſtop.

Europe has a ſet of primary intereſts, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence ſhe muſt be engaged in frequent controverſies, the cauſes of which are eſsentially foreign

to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it muſt be unwiſe in us to implicate ourſelves by artificial ties, in the ordinary viciſſitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and colliſions of her friendſhips or enmities.

Our detached and diſtant ſituation, invites and enables us to purſue a different courſe. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take ſuch an attitude as will cauſe the neutrality we may at any time reſolve upon, to be ſcrupulouſly reſpected; when belligerent nations, under the impoſsibility of making aquiſitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may chooſe peace or war, as our intereſt, guided by juſtice, ſhall counſel.

Why forego the advantages of ſo peculiar a ſituation? Why quit our own ſtand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our deſtiny with that of any part of Europe, entan-

gle our peace and proſperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalſhip, intereſt, humor or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to ſteer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; ſo far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be underſtood as capable of patroniſing infidelity to exiſting engagements. I hold the maxim no leſs applicable to public than to private affairs, that honeſty is always the beſt policy. I repeat it, therefore, let thoſe engagements be obſerved in their genuine ſenſe. But in my opinion, it is unneceſsary, and would be unwiſe to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourſelves, by ſuitable eſtabliſhments, on a reſpectable defenſive poſture, we may ſafely truſt to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourſe with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and intereſt. But even our commercial policy ſhould hold an equal and impartial hand; neither

ſeeking nor granting excluſive favors or preferences; conſulting the natural courſe of things; diffuſing and diverſifyng by gentle means the ſtreams of commerce, but forcing nothing; eſtabliſhing, with powers ſo diſpoſed, in order to give trade a ſtable courſe, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to ſupport them; conventional rules of intercourſe, the beſt that preſent circumſtances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumſtances ſhall dictate; conſtantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for diſintereſted favors from another; that it muſt pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character; that by ſuch acceptance, it may pleaſe itſelf in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. 'Tis an illuſion which experience muſt cure, which a juſt pride ought to diſcard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, theſe counſels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the ſtrong and laſting impreſsion I could wiſh—that they will controul the uſual current of paſsions, or prevent our nation from running the courſe which has hitherto marked the deſtiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myſelf, that they may be productive of ſome partial benefit, ſome occaſional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party ſpirit, to warn againſt the miſchiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard againſt the impoſtures of pretended patriotiſm; this hope will be a full recompence for the ſolicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the diſcharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct muſt witneſs to you and to the world. To myſelf, the aſsurance of my own conſcience is, that I have at leaſt believed myſelf to be guided by them.

In relation to the ſtill ſubſiſting war in Eu-

rope, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice, and by that of your Repreſentatives in both Houſes of Congreſs, the ſpirit of that meaſure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination with the aid of the beſt lights I could obtain, I was well ſatiſfied that our country, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and intereſt, to take a neutral poſition. Having taken it, I determined, as far as ſhould depend upon me, to maintain it, with moderation, perſeverance and firmneſs.

The conſiderations which reſpect the right to hold this conduct, it is not neceſsary on this occaſion to detail. I will only obſerve, that according to my underſtanding of the matter, that right, ſo far from being denied by any of the belligerent powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which juſtice and humanity impoſe on every nation, in caſes in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of intereſt for obſerving that conduct will be the beſt referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to ſettle and mature its yet recent inſtitutions, and to progreſs without interruption, to that degree of ſtrength and conſiſtency, which is neceſsary to give it, humanly ſpeaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my adminiſtration, I am unconſcious of intentional error: I am nevertheleſs too ſenſible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beſeech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I ſhall alſo carry with me the hope that my country

will never ceaſe to view them with indulgence; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to its ſervice, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be conſigned to oblivion, as myſelf muſt ſoon be to the manſions of reſt.

Relying on its kindneſs in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is ſo natural to a man who views in it the native ſoil of himſelf and his progenitors for ſeveral generations; I anticipate with pleaſing expectations that retreat, in which I promiſe myſelf to realize, without alloy, the ſweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midſt of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government—the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward and truſt, of our mutual cares, labors and dangers.

United States, Sept. 17, 1796.

A LETTER

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, TO THE *PRESIDENT* OF THE UNITED STATES, ON ACCEPTING THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mount Vernon, July 13, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD the honor on the evening of the 11th inſtant, to receive from the hand of the ſecretary of war, your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, appointed me "Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of all the armies raiſed or to be raiſed for the ſervice of the United States."

I cannot expreſs how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleaſed to make the communication; at the ſame time I muſt not conceal from you my earneſt wiſh, that the choice had fallen upon a man leſs declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the uſual viciſsitudes of war.

You know, ſir, what calculation I had made relative to the probable courſe of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had conſoled myſelf with, of cloſing the remnant of my days in my preſent peaceful abode: you will therefore be at no loſs to conceive and appreciate the ſenſation I muſt have experienced, to bring my mind to any concluſion that would pledge me, at ſo late a period of life, to leave ſcenes I ſincerely love, to enter upon the boundleſs field of public action, inceſsant trouble, and high reſponſibility.

It was not poſsible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to recent tranſactions. The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country; their inſidious hoſtility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts and thoſe of their agents to countenance and invigorate oppoſition; their diſregard of ſolemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceleſs commerce; their treatment of our miniſters of peace; and their

demands amounting to tribute, could not fail to excite in me correſponding ſentiments with thoſe my countrymen have ſo generally expreſsed in their affectionate addreſses to you. Beleive me, ſir, no one can more cordially approve of your adminiſtration.—They ought to inſpire univerſal confidence, and will, no doubt, combined with the ſtate of things, call from Congreſs ſuch laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the criſis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have ſincerely wiſhed and endeavored to avert war, and exhauſted, to the laſt drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven for the juſtice of our cauſe, and may confidently truſt the final reſult to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and ſo often, ſignally favored the people of theſe United States.

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every perſon of every deſcription, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and eſpecially in a moment like the preſent, when every thing we hold dear and ſacred

is ſo ſeriouſly threatened; I have finally determined to accept the commiſsion of Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States; with the reſerve only, that I ſhall not be called into the field until the army is in a ſituation to require my preſence, or it becomes indiſpenſible by the urgency of circumſtances.

In making this reſervation, I beg it to be underſtood, that I do not mean to withhold any aſsiſtance to arrange and organize the army, which you may think I can afford. I take the liberty alſo to mention, that I muſt decline having my acceptance conſidered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a ſituation to incur expence.

The Secretary of War being anxious to return to the ſeat of government, I have detained him no longer than was neceſsary to a full communication upon the ſeveral points he had in charge.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

Death of Washington.

On the 14th of December, 1799, died ſuddenly, at his ſeat in Virginia, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States of America;*

MATURE IN YEARS,
COVERED WITH GLORY, AND
RICH IN THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WHEN men of common character are ſwept from the theatre of life, they die without the tribute of public notice or concern, as they had lived without a claim to public eſteem. When perſonages of more exalted worth are ſummoned from the ſcenes of ſublunary exiſtence, their death calls forth a burſt of general regret, and invigorates the flame of public gratitude. In obedience to the wiſhes, and to the voice of their country, the orator, the poet, and the hiſtorian,

combine to do juſtice to the virtues of their character, while the labors of the painter, the ſculptor, and the ſtatuary, in perpetuating their likeneſs, do homage to their memory.

But, when, in compliance with Heaven's high mandate, the HERO OF THE AGE lies numbered with the dead—when the reverend ſage, the auguſt ſtateſman, the father of his country, has reſigned his breath—when the Idol of an Empire, the envy and admiration of diſtant nations, and the brighteſt ornament of human nature—when WASHINGTON IS NO MORE! let a ſenſe of the general loſs be teſtified by the badges of a general mourning; but let not the voice of eulogy be heard, leaſt the weakneſs of talents, and the deficiency of language, do injuſtice to the luſtre and fame of the deceaſed!

From Vernon's Mount behold the HERO riſe!
Reſplendent forms attend him thro' the ſkies!
The ſhades of war-worn veterans round him throng,
And lead, enwrapt, their honored Chief along!
A laurel wreath th' immortal *Warren* bears,
An arch triumphal *Mercer's* hand prepares,

Young *Laurence* 'erſt th' avenging bolt of war,
With port majeſtic guides the glittering car,
Montgomery's godlike form directs the way,
And *Green* unfolds the gates of endleſs day!
While angels, "trumpet-tongued," proclaim thro' air,
"Due honors for the FIRST OF MEN prepare."
[*True Amer.*]

The firſt information of the death of General WASHINGTON, *was given to Congreſs on the* 18*th of December, in the following manner:*

MR. MARSHALL, in a voice that beſpoke the anguiſh of his mind, and a countenance expreſsive of the deepeſt regret, roſe, and delivered himſelf as follows:

MR. SPEAKER,

"Information has juſt been received, that our illuſtrious fellow-citizen, the Commander in Chief of the American Armies and the late Preſident of the United States, is no more.

Though this diſtreſsing intelligence is not

certain, there is too much reaſon to believe its truth. After receiving information of this national calamity, ſo heavy and ſo afflicting, the Houſe of Repreſentatives can be but ill fitted for public buſineſs. I move you, therefore, they adjourn."

The motion was unanimouſly agreed to; and the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

December 19.

This event was confirmed officially by a meſſage from the Preſident communicating a letter from Tobias Lear, Eſq. private ſecretary to General WASHINGTON.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.

The letter herewith tranſmitted will inform you that it has pleaſed Divine Providence to remove from this life, our excellent fellow-citizen GEORGE WASHINGTON, by the purity of his character and a long ſeries of ſervices to his

country, rendered illuſtrious through the world. It remains for an affectionate and grateful people, in whoſe hearts he can never die, to pay ſuitable honor to his memory.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mount Vernon, December 16, 1799.

SIR,

It is with inexpreſsible grief that I have to announce to you the death of the great and good General WASHINGTON. He died laſt evening between 10 and 11 o'clock, after a ſhort illneſs of about 24 hours. His diſorder was an inflamatory ſore throat, which proceeded from a cold, of which he made but little complaint on Friday. On Saturday morning about 3 o'clock he became ill. Doctor Dick attended him in the morning, and Dr. Craick, of Alexandria, and Dr. Brown, of Port Tobacco, were ſoon after called in. Every medical aſsiſtance was offered, but without the deſired effect. His laſt ſcene correſponded with the whole tenor of his life. Not a groan or a complaint eſcaped him, in extreme diſtreſs.

with perfect reſignation and a full poſſeſſion of his reaſon he cloſed his well ſpent life.

I have the honor to be, &c.

TOBIAS LEAR.

Mr. Marſhall with deep ſorrow on his countenance, and in a low, pathetic tone of voice, roſe and addreſſed the Houſe as follows:

The melancholy event which was yeſterday announced with doubt, has been rendered but too certain. Our WASHINGTON is no more! The hero, the ſage, and the patriot of America—the man on whom in times of danger every eye was turned and all hopes were placed, lives now, only in his own great actions, and in the hearts of an affectionate and afflicted people.

If, ſir, it had even not been uſual openly to teſtify reſpect for the memory of thoſe whom Heaven had ſelected as its inſtruments for diſpenſing good to men, yet ſuch has been the uncommon worth, and ſuch the extraordinary incidents which have marked the life of him whoſe

loſs we all deplore, that the whole American nation, impelled by the ſame feelings, would call with one voice for a public manifeſtation of that ſorrow which is ſo deep and ſo univerſal.

More than any other individual, and as much as to one individual was poſsible, has he contributed to found this our wide ſpreading empire, and to give to the weſtern world its independence and its freedom.

Having effected the great object for which he was placed at the head of our armies, we have ſeen him convert the ſword into the ploughſhare, and voluntarily ſink the ſoldier into the citizen.

When the debility of our federal ſyſtem had become manifeſt, and the bonds which connected the parts of this vaſt continent were diſsolving, we have ſeen him the chief of thoſe patriots who formed for us a conſtitution, which, by preſerving the union, will, I truſt, ſubſtantiate and perpetuate thoſe bleſsings our revolution had promiſed to beſtow.

In obedience to the general voice of his

country, calling on him to preſide over a great people, we have ſeen him once more quit the retirement he loved, and in a ſeaſon more ſtormy and tempeſtuous than war itſelf, with calm and wiſe determination, purſue the true intereſts of the nation, and contribute more than any other could contribute, to the eſtabliſhment of that ſyſtem of policy, which will, I truſt, yet preſerve our peace, our honor and our independence.

Having been twice unanimouſly choſen the chief magiſtrate of a free people, we ſee him, at a time when his re-election with the univerſal ſuffrage could not have been doubted, affording to the world a rare inſtance of moderation, by withdrawing from his high ſtation to the peaceful walks of private life.

However the public confidence may change, and the public affection may fluctuate with reſpect to others, yet with reſpect to him they have, in war and in peace, in public and in private life, been as ſteady as his own firm mind, and as conſtant as his own exalted virtues.

Let us then, Mr. Speaker, pay the laſt tribute of reſpect and affection to our departed friend. Let the grand council of the nation diſplay thoſe ſentiments which the nation feels.

For this purpoſe, I hold in my hand ſome reſolutions which I will take the liberty to offer to the Houſe.

"Reſolved, That this Houſe will wait on the Preſident of the United States, in condolence of this mournful event.

"Reſolved, That the Speaker's chair be ſhrouded with black, and that the members and officers of the Houſe wear black during the ſeſsion.

"Reſolved, That a committee in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to conſider on the moſt ſuitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, firſt in war, firſt in peace, and firſt in the hearts of his country.

"Reſolved, That this Houſe when it adjourn, do adjourn to Monday."

Theſe reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to.—Sixteen members were appointed on the third reſolution.

Generals Marſhall and Smith were appointed to wait on the Preſident to know at what time it would be convenient to receive the Houſe.

Generals Marſhall and Smith having waited on the Preſident with the firſt reſolution, reported, that the Preſident would be ready to receive them at one o'clock this day. The Houſe accordingly waited on him.

The Speaker addreſsed the Preſident in the following words:

SIR,

The Houſe of Repreſentatives, penetrated with a ſenſe of the irreparable loſs ſuſtained by the nation, by the death of that great and good man, the illuſtrious and beloved WASHINGTON, wait on you, ſir, to expreſs their condolence on this melancholy and diſtreſsing event.

To which the Preſident made the following anſwer:

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I receive with great reſpect and affection the condolence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the melancholy and afflicting event in the death of the moſt illuſtrious and beloved perſonage which this country ever produced. I ſympathize with you, with the nation, and with good men through the world, in this irreparable loſs ſuſtained by us all.

JOHN ADAMS.

A meſsage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they had agreed to the appointment of a joint committee, to conſider a ſuitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man firſt in war, firſt in peace, and firſt in the hearts of his country, and that they had appointed ſeven members to join a committee of the Houſe for that purpoſe.

SENATE.

December 23.

Agreeably to the firſt reſolution the Houſe waited on the Preſident, whom they addreſsed in the following words:

The Senate of the United States reſpectfully take leave, ſir, to expreſs to you their deep regret for the loſs their country ſuſtains in the death of General *George Washington.*

This event, ſo diſtreſsing to all our fellow-citizens, muſt be peculiary heavy to you, who have long been aſsociated with him in deeds of patriotiſm. Permit us, ſir, to mingle our tears with yours: on this occaſion it is manly to weep. To loſe ſuch a man at ſuch a criſis is no common calamity to the world: our country mourns her father. The Almighty diſpoſer of human events has taken from us our greateſt benefactor and ornament. It becomes us to ſubmit with reverence to him, who "maketh darkneſs his pavilion."

With patriotic pride we review the life of our *Washington*, and compare him with thoſe of

other countries who have been pre-eminent in fame. Ancient and modern names are diminiſhed before him. Greatneſs and guilt have too often been allied; but his fame is whiter than it is brilliant. The deſtroyers of nations ſtood abaſhed at the majeſty of his virtue. It reproved the intemperance of their ambition and darkened the ſplendor of victory. The ſcene is cloſed, and we are no longer anxious leſt misfortune ſhould fully his glory; he has travelled on to the end of his journey and carried with him an encreaſing weight of honor; he has depoſited it ſafely, where misfortune cannot tarniſh it, where malice cannot blaſt it. Favored of Heaven, he departed without exhibiting the weakneſs of humanity; magnanimous in death, the darkneſs of the grave could not obſcure his brightneſs.

Such was the man whom we deplore. Thanks to God, his glory is conſummated. *Waſhington* yet lives on earth in his ſpotleſs example—his ſpirit is in Heaven.

Let his countrymen conſecrate the memory of the heroic general, the patriotic ſtateſman, and

the virtuous ſage: let them teach their children never to forget that the fruits of his labors, and his example are their inheritance.

To which the Preſident returned the following anſwer:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

I receive with the moſt reſpectful and affectionate ſentiments, in this impreſsive addreſs, the obliging expreſsions of your regret for the loſs our country has ſuſtained, in the death of her moſt eſteemed, beloved, and admired citizen.

In the multitude of my thoughts and recollections, on this melancholy event, you will permit me only to ſay, that I have ſeen him in the days of adverſity, in ſome of the ſcenes of his deepeſt and moſt trying perplexities; I have alſo attended him in his higheſt elevation and moſt proſperous felicity; with uniform admiration of his wiſdom, moderation and conſtancy.

Among all our original aſsociates, in that memorable league of the continent in 1774, which firſt expreſsed the ſovereign will of a free nation

in America, he was the only one remaining in the general government. Although, with a conſtitution more enfeebled than his, at an age when he thought it neceſsary to prepare for retirement, I feel myſelf alone, bereaved of my laſt brother; yet I derive a ſtrong conſolation from the unanimous diſpoſition, which appears in all ages and claſses, to mingle their ſorrows with mine, on this common calamity to the world.

The life of our *WASHINGTON* cannot ſuffer by a compariſon with thoſe of other countries, who have been moſt celebrated and exalted by fame. The attributes and decorations of royalty, could have only ſerved to eclipſe the majeſty of thoſe virtues, which made him, from being a modeſt citizen, a more reſplendent luminary. Miſfortune, had he lived, could hereafter have ſullied his glory only with thoſe ſuperficial minds, who, believing that characters and actions are marked by ſucceſs alone, rarely deſerve to enjoy it. Malice could never blaſt his honor, and envy made him a ſingular exception to her univerſal rule. For himſelf he had lived enough, to life and to

glory. For his fellow-citizens, if their prayers could have been anſwered, he would have been immortal. For me, his departure is at a moſt unfortunate moment.—Truſting, however, in the wiſe and righteous dominion of Providence over the paſsions of men, and the reſults of their councils and actions, as well as over their lives, and nothing remains for me, but humble reſignation.

His example is now complete, and it will teach wiſdom and virtue to magiſtrates, citizens, and men, not only in the preſent age, but in future generations, as long as our hiſtory ſhall be read. If a Trajan found a Pliny, a Marcus Aurelius can never want biographers, eulogiſts or hiſtorians.

JOHN ADAMS.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives General Marſhall made a report from the joint committee appointed to conſider a ſuitable mode of commemorating the death of General *Washington*.

He reported the following reſolutions:

Reſolved *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſsembled*, That a marble monument be erected by the United States at the capitol of the city of Waſhington, and that the family of General *Washington* be requeſted to permit his body to be depoſited under it, and that the monument be ſo deſigned as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

And be it further reſolved, That there be a funeral proceſsion from Congreſs hall to the German Lutheran church, in memory of General *George Washington*, on Thurſday the 26th inſt. and that an oration be prepared at the requeſt of Congreſs, to be delivered before both Houſes that day; and that the Preſident of the Senate, and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, be deſired to requeſt one of the members of Congreſs to prepare and deliver the ſame.

And be it further reſolved, That it be recommended to the people of the United States, to wear crape on their left arm, as mourning, for thirty days.

And be it further reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to direct a copy of theſe reſolutions to be tranſmitted to Mrs. Waſhington, aſsuring her of the profound reſpect Congreſs will ever bear for her perſon and character, of their condolence on the late affecting diſpenſation of Providence, and entreating her aſsent to the interment of the remains of General *Washington* in the manner expreſsed in the firſt reſolution.

And be it further reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to iſsue his proclamation, notifying to the people throughout the United States, the recommendation contained in the third reſolution.

Theſe reſolutions paſsed both Houſes unanimouſly.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United States "in honor of the memory of General *George Washington*," have this day reſolved, "That it be recommended to the people of the United States, to wear crape on the left arm as mourning, for thirty days;" and, "That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to iſsue a proclamation, notifying to the people throughout the United States the ſaid recommendation." Now, therefore, I, JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States, do hereby proclaim the ſame accordingly.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Adjutant general's Office,
New-York, December 24, 1799.

MAJOR General Hamilton, has received, thro' the Secretary of War, the following order from the Preſident of the United States.

The Preſident, with deep regret, announces to the army, the death of its beloved chief, General *George Washington.* Sharing in the grief which every heart muſt feel for ſo heavy and afflicting a public loſs, and deſirous to expreſs his high ſenſe of the vaſt debt of gratitude which is due to the virtues, talents and ever memorable ſervices of the illuſtrious deceaſed, he directs that funeral honors be paid to him at all the military ſtations, and that the officers of the army and of the ſeveral corps of volunteers, wear crape on the left arm, by way of mourning, for ſix months. Major General Hamilton will give the neceſsary orders for carrying into effect the foregoing directions.

The impreſsive terms, in which this great national calamity is announced by the Preſident,

could receive no new force from any thing that might be added. The voice of praiſe would in vain endeavor to exalt a character, unrivalled on the liſt of true glory. Words would in vain attempt to give utterance to that profound and reverential grief, which will penetrate every American boſom, and engage the ſympathy of an admiring world. If the ſad privilege of pre-eminence in ſorrow may juſtly be claimed by the companions in arms of our lamented chief, their affections will ſpontaneouſly perform the dear, though painful duty. It is only for me to mingle my tears, with thoſe of my fellow-ſoldiers, cheriſhing with them the precious recollection, that while others are paying a merited tribute to "the man of the age," we in particular, allied as we are to him by a cloſe tie, are called to mourn the irreparable loſs of a kind and venerable patron and father!

In obedience to the directions of the Preſident, the following funeral honors will be paid at the ſeveral ſtations of the army.

At day break ſixteen guns will be fired in

quick ſucceſsion, and one gun at the diſtance of each half hour until ſun ſet.

During the proceſsion of the troops to the place repreſenting that of the interment, and until the concluſion of the ceremonial, minute guns will be fired.

The bier will be received by the troops formed in line, preſenting their arms, and the officers, drums and colors ſaluting; after this the proceſsion will begin; the troops marching by platoons in inverted order, and with arms reverſed to the place of interment—the drums muffled, and the muſic playing a dead march.

The bier carried by four ſerjeants, and attended by ſix pall-bearers, where there is cavalry, will be preceded by the cavalry and will be followed by the troops on foot.—Where there is no cavalry, a detachment of infantry will precede the bier, which itſelf will in every caſe be preceded by ſuch of the clergy as may be preſent. The officers of the general ſtaff will immediately ſucceed the bier.

Where a numerous body of citizens ſhall be united with the military in the proceſsion, the whole of the troops will precede the bier, which will then be followed by the citizens.

When arrived near the place of interment, the proceſsion will halt. The troops in front of the bier, will form in line, and opening their ranks will face inwards, to admit the paſsage of the bier, which will then paſs through the ranks, the troops leaning on their arms reverſed while the bier paſses! When the bier ſhall have paſsed, the troops will reſume their poſition in line, and reverſing their arms, will remain leaning upon them until the ceremonial ſhall be cloſed.

The muſic will now perform a ſolemn air, after which the introductory part of this order ſhall be read.

At the end of this, a detachment of infantry appointed for the purpoſe, will advance and fire three vollies over the bier. The troops will

then return; the muſic playing the Preſident's march, the drums previouſly unmuffled.

The uniform companies of militia are invited to join in arms the volunteer corps.

The commanders at particular ſtations, conforming generally to this plan, will make ſuch exceptions as will accommodate it to ſituation. At places where proceſsions of unarmed citizens ſhall take place, it is the wiſh of the Major-General that the military ceremonial ſhould be united. And the particular commanders at thoſe places are authoriſed to vary the plan, ſo as to adapt it to the circumſtances.

Brigadier General Macpherſon is charged to ſuperintend the ceremonial in the city of Philadelphia. Major Touſsard will attend to Fort Mifflin, and will co-operate with him.

The day of performing the ceremonial at each ſtation is left to the particular commanders.

Major General Pinckney will make ſuch

further arrangements within his diſtrict as he ſhall deem expedient.

W. NORTH, *Ad. Gen.*

December 24, 1799.

The Speaker informed the Houſe, that in conformity to the ſecond reſolution paſsed on Monday, Major-General Lee had been appointed by the Preſident of the Senate, and he Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to prepare and deliver the oration in honor of our late illuſtrious commander in chief, on Thurſday next, which appointment he had been pleaſed to accept.

A meſsage was received from the Preſident of the United States, notifying the Houſe that ne had agreed to the reſolutions paſsed on Monday, in honor of the memory of General WASHINGTON, and depoſited them among the rolls and records of the United States.

Mr. Marſhall, from the joint committee

appointed to conſider and report what meaſures ought to be adopted in honor of the memory of General WASHINGTON, made another report in part, which was unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe, in the words following, to wit:

Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States in Congreſs aſsembled, That it be recommended to the people of the United States, to aſsemble on the twenty-ſecond day of February next, in ſuch numbers and manner as may be convenient, publicly to teſtify their grief for the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, by ſuitable eulogies, orations, and diſcourſes; or by public prayers.

And be it further reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to recommend the ſame, by a proclamation for that purpoſe.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS the Congreſs of the United States have this day reſolved, "That it be recommended to the people of the United States, to aſsemble on the twenty-ſecond day of February next, in ſuch numbers and manner as may be convenient, pubicly to teſtify their grief for the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, by ſuitable eulogies, orations and diſcourſes, or by public prayers;" and, "That the Preſident be requeſted to iſsue a proclamation for the purpoſe of carrying the foregoing reſolution into effect." Now, therefore, I, JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the ſame accordingly.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of the United States, at Philadelphia, the ſixth day

of January, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand eight hundred and of the independence of the ſaid ſtates the twenty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Alexandria (Virg.) December 21, 1799.

PARTICULAR ACCOUNT

OF THE LATE *ILLNESS* AND *DEATH* OF

George Waſhington.

SOME time in the night of Friday, the 10th inſtant, having been expoſed to a rain on the preceeding day, General WASHINGTON was attacked with an inflammatory affection of the upper part of the wind pipe, called in technical language CYNACHE TRACHEALIS.—The diſeaſe commenced with a violent ague, accompanied with ſome pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a ſenſe of ſtricture in the ſame part, a cough, and a difficult, rather than a painful deg-

lutition, which were ſoon ſucceeded by fever and a quick and laborious reſpiration. The neceſsity of blood-letting ſuggeſting itſelf to the General, he procured a bleeder in the neighbourhood, who took from his arm in the night twelve or fourteen ounces of blood. He could not by any means be prevailed on by the family to ſend for the attending phyſician till the following morning, who arrived at Mount Vernon at about 11 o'clock on Saturday. Diſcovering the caſe to be highly alarming, and foreſeeing the fatal tendency of the diſeaſe, two conſulting phyſicians were immediately ſent for, who arrived, one at half after three, and the other at four o'clock in the afternoon: in the mean time were employed two pretty copious bleedings, a bliſter was applied to the part affected, two moderate doſes of calomel were given, and an injection was adminiſtered, which operated on the lower inteſtines, but all without any perceptible advantage, the reſpiration becoming ſtill more difficult and diſtreſsing. Upon the arrival of the firſt of the conſulting phyſicians, it was agreed, as there were yet no ſigns of accumulation in the bron-

chial veſsels of the lungs, to try the reſult of another bleeding, when about thirty-two ounces of blood were drawn, without the ſmalleſt apparent alleviation of the diſeaſe. Vapours of vinegar and water were frequently inhaled, ten grains of calomel were given, ſucceeded by repeated doſes of emetic tartar, amounting in all to five or ſix grains, with no other effect than a copious diſcharge from the bowels. The powers of life ſeemed now manifeſtly yielding to the force of the diſorder; bliſters were applied to the extremities, together with a cataplaſm of bran and vinegar to the throat. Speaking, which was painful from the beginning, now became almoſt impracticable; reſpiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect, till half after 11 on Saturday night, retaining the full poſſeſsion of his intellect — when he expired without a ſtruggle.

He was fully impreſsed at the beginning of his complaint, as well as through every ſucceeding ſtage of it, that its concluſion would be mortal; ſubmitting to the ſeveral exertions made for

his recovery, rather as a duty, than from any expectation of their efficacy. He conſidered the operations of death upon his ſyſtem as coeval with the diſeaſe; and ſeveral hours before his death, after repeated efforts to be underſtood, ſucceeded in expreſsing a deſire that he might be permitted to die without further interruption.

During the ſhort period of his illneſs, he economized his time, in the arrangement of ſuch few concerns as required his attention, with the utmoſt ſerenity; and anticipated his approaching diſsolution with every demonſtration of that equanimity for which his whole life has been ſo uniformly and ſingularly conſpicious.

JAMES CRAICK, Attending Phyſician.
ELISHA C. DICK, Conſulting Phyſician.

Washington's Funeral.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent in Alexandria, dated December 19, 1799.

"YESTERDAY I attended the funeral of the ſavior of our country at Mount Vernon; and had the honor of being one who carried his body to the vault.—He was borne by military gentlemen, and brethern of our lodge, of which he was formerly maſter. I incloſe you a ſketch of the proceſsion. To deſcribe the ſcene is impoſsible.—The coffin bore his ſword and apron; and the members of the lodge walked as mourners. His horſe was led, properly capriſoned, by two of his ſervants, in mourning.

"As I helped place his body in the vault, and ſtood at the door while the funeral ſervice was performing, I had the beſt opportunity of obſerving the countenances of all. Every one was affected, but none ſo much as his domeſtics of all ages.

Interment.

GEORGE-TOWN, December 20, 1799.

ON Wedneſday laſt, the mortal part of *WASHINGTON* the great—the father of his country and the friend of man, was conſigned to the tomb, with ſolemn honors and funeral pomp.

A multitude of perſons aſsembled, from many miles around, at Mount Vèrnon, the choice abode and laſt reſidence of the illuſtrious chief. There were the groves, the ſpacious avenues, the beautiful and ſublime ſcenes, the noble manſion; but alas! the auguſt inhabitant was now no more. That great ſoul was gone. His mortal part was there indeed; but ah! how affecting! how awful the ſpectacle of ſuch worth and greatneſs, thus, to mortal eyes, fallen: yes! fallen! fallen!

In the long and lofty portico, where oft the hero walked in all his glory, now lay the ſhrouded corpſe.—The countenance ſtill compoſed and

ſerene, ſeemed to expreſs the dignity of the ſpirit which lately dwelt in that lifeleſs form. There thoſe who paid the laſt ſad honors to the benefactor of his country, took an impreſsive, a farewell view.

On the ornament, at the head of the coffin, was inſcribed SURGE AD JUDICIUM: about the middle of the coffin, GLORIA DEO; and on the ſilver plate,

General George Washington.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, ON THE 14th DEC. 1799,

Æt. 68.

Between three and four o'clock, the ſound of artillery from a veſsel in the river, firing minute guns, awoke afreſh our ſolemn ſorrow: the corpſe was moved; a band of muſic with mournful melody, melted the ſoul into all the tenderneſs of woe.

The proceſsion was formed and moved on in the following order:

Cavalry, Infantry, } *with arms reverſed,* { *Guard,*

Music,

Clergy,

The General's horſe, with his ſaadle, holſters, and piſtols.

Col. Simms, *Col.* Gilpin,

Col. Ramsay, The Corpſe. *Col.* Marsteller,

Col. Payne, *Col.* Little.

Mourners,

Masonic Brethren,

Citizens.

When the proceſsion had arrived at the bottom of the elevated lawn, on the banks of the Potomac, where the family vault is placed, the cavalry halted, the infantry marched towards the Mount and formed the inlines; the clergy, the maſonic brothers, and the citizens deſcended to

the vault, and the funeral ſervice of the church was performed. The firing was repeated from the veſſel in the river, and the ſounds echoed from the woods and the hills around.

Three general diſcharges by the infantry, the cavalry, and eleven pieces of artillery, which lined the banks of the Potomac back of the vault, paid the laſt tribute to the entombed commander in chief of the armies of the United States, and to the venerable departed hero.

The ſun was now ſitting. Alas! the *ſun of glory* was ſet forever. No—the name of WASHINGTON, the American Preſident and General will triumph over death; the unclouded brightneſs of his glory will illuminate future ages.

FUNERAL PROCESSION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, December 27.

YESTERDAY was obſerved in this city as a day of mourning for the loſs of the Father

of our Country. Buſineſs was ſuſpended, the citizens appeared in the habiliments of grief—and the tones of the deep muffled bells aſcended on high—while Philadelphia paid a merited tribute of reſpect to our beloved WASHINGTON, by pompous funeral honors—and genuine grief.

At the dawn of day, ſixteen guns were fired in quick ſucceſsion, and one gun at each half hour till ſunſet. At noon, the bier was received by the troops forming in line, preſenting their arms, and the officers, drums, and colors ſaluting, after which the proceſsion formed and moved to the German Lutheran Church in the following order —Minute guns firing at diſtance.

Trumpeter,
Playing a dead march.
A detachment of Captains Wharton and
M'Kean's troops—
Standards of the troops in the centre, covered
with black crape.
General Macpherſon
AND
His aid-de camp.

Militia legion of Pennſylvania,

Marching by platoons, in inverted order, with arms reverſed—ſtandards covered with black crape.

Macpherſon's Blues,

Marching by platoons, in inverted order, with arms reverſed—ſtandards covered with black crape.

Captain Singer's Troop,

Swords drawn—marching in open file, in inverted order, ſtandard and muſic in mourning.

Captain Leiper's Troop,

Swords drawn—marching in open file, in inverted order, ſtandard and muſic in mourning.

Captain Morrel's Troop,

Swords drawn—marching in open file, in inverted order, ſtandard and muſic in mourning.

Captain Dunlap's Troop,

Swords drawn—marching in open file, in inverted order, ſtandard and muſic in mourning.

County Troop,

Swords drawn—marching in open file, in inverted order, ſtandard and muſic in mourning.

Militia Officers,

Officers of the Navy.

Thirty-three Clergymen—with white Scarfs.

A White Horſe covered with black crape, with ſaddle, holſters and piſtols—white and black plumes on his head.

Maj. JACKSON — Maj. TOUSSARD

Maj. HOPKINS — Maj. MOYLAN

Benj. STODDARD — Jas. M'HENRY.

Marſhal of the United States,

In deep mourning with a white wand encircled with black crape.

Sergeant at arms of the Senate of the United States,

With a white wand encircled with black crape.

Preſident and ſecretary of the ſenate, and members of the ſenate, two and two,

With white ſcarfs, tied in a bow on the left ſhoulder—in the centre of the bow a roſe of black ribbon.

Sergeant at arms of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

With a white wand encircled with black crape.

Speaker and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives and Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives two and two,

With white ſcarfs tied in a bow on the ſhoulder—in the centre of the bow, a roſe of black ribbon.

Heads of Departments.

Judiciary of the United States.

American Commiſsioners under the 6th article of the Britiſh treaty, with their agent.

American Commiſsioners under the treaty with Spain.

Poſt-maſter General and Comptroller of treaſury. Auditor and Treaſurer.

Regiſter and Commiſsioner of Revenue.

Purveyor and Commiſsiary of military ſtores.

Deputy Poſtmaſter-General and Accountants of War and Navy.

Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, Society of Cincinnati. Maſons.

Officers of the Army, Navy, and Militia, not on duty.

Mayor and Recorder of the City.
Aldermen.
Members of the Select and Common Councils.
Citizens.

On the arrival of the front Platoon at the Church the Proceſsion halted. The troops in front of the Bier formed in line; and opening their ranks, made an avenue, through which the Bier and remainder of the proceſsion paſsed—the troops leaning on their arms reverſed.

As the proceſsion entered the church, the ſolemn peals of the deep-toned organ impreſsed the mind with the utmoſt ſolemnity, and well prepared it for the mournful occaſion; and, when the Orator of the day painted in glowing colours the illuſtrious deeds and virtues of the deceaſed, the public grief burſt into unreſtrained lamentation.

When he had ceaſed to ſpeak, the mournful ſounds of the organ again "ſoftened the ſoul to all the tenderneſs of woe," while the following lines were chaunted by the Theſpian choir.

Miss HUNTLY.

1ſt.—*Serious Air and Chorus.*

Columbia's Sons may now lament,
Their ſpear is broke, their bow unbent,
Their glory fled;
Amongſt the dead Great, *WASHINGTON* lies,
Forever cloſed his eyes.

Glorious Hero! may thy grave
Peace and Honor ever have;
After all thy pains and woes,
Reſt eternal, ſweet repoſe:
Bring the Laurels, bring the Bays,
Strew his hearſe, and ſtrew the ways.

DA CAPO.

Mr. DARLEY.

His glorious deeds inſpired my tongue,
Whilſt airs of joy from thence did flow,
To ſorrows now I tune my ſong
And ſet my Harp to notes of woe.

Miss BROADHURST.

1ſt.

Sad, ſad are the tidings rumour tells,
A grateful people mourn his end;
Amidſt the brave and juſt he dwells,
His country's Father and its Friend.

2d.

With honor crowned, mature in age,
He fell the wonder of mankind;
Laden with laurels left the ſtage,
Nor leaves alas his like behind.

3d.

Seated in bliſs ſupreme on high,
O! Spirit dear attend our prayer,
Our Guardian Angel ſtill be nigh,
Make thy lov'd land thy Heav'nly care.

Mrs. OLDMIXON.

4th.

Angels ever bright and fair,
Take, Oh take him to your care;
Speed to your own courts his flight,
Clad in robes of virgin white,
Angels ever bright and fair,
Take, Oh take him to your care.

Mr. CARR.

5th.

Lord remember thy people,
Make us to know thy ways;
O guide our tongues with meekneſs,
Daily to ſing thy praiſe.

Mrs. WARRELL.

Pious orgies, pious airs,
Decent ſorrows decent prayers,

Will to the Lord aſcend;
And move his pity,
And regain his love.

CHORUS.

His body is buried in peace,
But his name liveth evermore.

When the chaunting had ceaſed, the Bier was borne to its deſtined ſpot amidſt ſolemn martial muſic and the repeated vollies of muſquetry. After which the troops forming again in line, returned to their reſpective parades in proper order.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 27.

On motion,

Reſolved, That the thanks of the Senate be communicated, through its Preſident, to General Henry Lee, for the elegant and impreſsive Oration to the memory of General *George Washington*, which he prepared and delivered at the requeſt of Congreſs.

Reſolved, That the Secretary be directed to apply to General Lee for a copy of the ſame.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 30.

The ſpeaker read to the houſe the following letters:

Philadelphia, 27th Dec., 1799.

DEAR SIR,

The incloſed reſolutions, which unanimouſly paſsed the Houſe of Repreſentatives this day, will make known to you how highly they have been gratified with the manner in which you have performed the ſervice aſsigned to you, in preparing and delivering a funeral oration on the death of General *WASHINGTON*. That our conſtituents may participate in the gratification we have received, from your having ſo well expreſsed the ſentiments of reſpect for the character, of gratitude for the ſervice, and of grief for the death of that illuſtrious perſonage; I flatter myſelf you will not heſitate to comply with the requeſt of the houſe, by furniſhing a copy of your oration to be taken for publication. Allow me, while performing this pleaſing taſk of offiicial duty, in commu-

nicating an act of the Representatives of the people, so just to you, and so honorable to themselves, to embrace the opportunity to declare that

I am, personally,
With great esteem
and sincere regard,
Dear Sir,
Your friend and obedient servant,
THEODORE SEDGWICK.

The hon. Maj. Gen. Lee.

Franklin Court, Dec. 28, '99.

DEAR SIR,

I owe to the goodness of the House of Representatives, the honor which their respective resolutions confer on my humble efforts to execute their wish.

I can never disobey their will, and therefore will furnish a copy of the oration delivered on the late afflicting occasion, much as I had flattered myself with a different disposition of it.

Sincerely reciprocating the perſonal conſiderations with which you honor me,

I am very reſpectfully, ſir,
your friend and ob't ſervant

HENRY LEE.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Funeral Oration

ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

DELIVERED BY THE HON. *MR. LEE, M. C.*

IN obedience to your* will, I riſe your humble organ, with a hope of executing a part of the ſyſtem of public mourning which you have been pleaſed to adopt, commemorative of the death of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt beloved perſonage this country has ever produced;

* *The two Houſes of Congreſs.*

and when, while it tranſmits to poſterity your ſenſe of the awful event, faithfully repreſents your knowledge of the conſummate excellence you ſo cordially honor.

Deſperate indeed is any attempt on earth to meet correſpondently this diſpenſation of heaven; for, while with pious reſignation we ſubmit to the will of an all-gracious Providence, we can never ceaſe lamenting in our finite view of Omnipotent wiſdom, the heart-rending privation for which our nation weeps. When the civilized world ſhakes to its centre; when every moment gives birth to ſtrange and momentous changes; when our peaceful quarter of the globe, exempt as it happily has been from any ſhare in the ſlaughter of the human race, may yet be compelled to abandon her pacific policy, and to riſk the doleful caſualties of war: What limit is there to the extent of our loſs?—None within the reach of my words to expreſs: none which your feelings will not diſavow.

The founder of our federal republic—our bulwark in war, our guide in peace, is no more.

Oh that this was but queſtionable! Hope, the comforter of the wretched, would pour into our agonized hearts its balmy dew. But alas! there is no hope for us; our WASHINGTON, is removed forever. Poſſeſsing the ſtouteſt frame, the pureſt mind, he had paſsed nearly to his ſixty-eighth year, in the enjoyment of high health, when habituated by his care of us to neglect himſelf, a ſlight cold, diſregarded, became inconvenient on Friday, oppreſsive on Saturday, and defying every medical interpoſition, before the morning of Sunday, put an end to the beſt of men. An end did I ſay—His fame ſurvives! bounded only by the limits of the earth, and by the extent of the human mind. He ſurvives in our hearts, in the growing knowledge of our children, in the affection of the good throughout the world; and when our monuments will be done away; when nations now exiſting ſhall be no more; when even our young and far-ſpreading empire ſhall have periſhed, ſtill will our WASHINGTON's glory unfaded ſhine, and die not, until love of virtue ceaſe on earth, or earth itſelf ſinks into chaos.

How, my fellow-citizens, ſhall I ſingle to your grateful hearts his pre-eminent worth! Where ſhall I begin in opening to your view a character throughout ſublime. Shall I ſpeak of his warlike atchievements, all ſpringing from obedience to his country's will—all directed to his country's good?

Will you go with me to the banks of the Monongahela, to ſee your youthful WASHINGTON, ſupporting in the diſmal hour of Indian victory, the ill fated Braddock, and ſaving by his judgement and by his valor, the remains of a defeated army, preſsed by the conquering ſavage foe? Or, when oppreſsed America, nobly reſolving to riſk her all in defence of her violated rights, he was elevated by the unanimous voice of Congreſs to the command of her armies: Will you follow him to the high grounds of Boston, where to an undiſciplined, courageous and virtuous yeomanry, his preſence gave the ſtability of ſyſtem, and infuſed the invincibility of love of country: Or ſhall I carry you to the painful ſcenes of Long-Iſland, York-Iſland and

New-Jerſey, when combating ſuperior and gallant armies, aided by powerful fleets, and led by chiefs high in the roll of fame, he ſtood the bulwark of our ſafety; undiſmayed by diſaſter; unchanged by change of fortune.—Or will you view him in the precarious fields of Trenton, where deep gloom unnerving every arm, reigned triumphant through our thinned, worn down unaided ranks: himſelf unmoved.—Dreadful was the night; it was about this time of winter—The ſtorm raged—the Delaware rolling furiouſly with floating ice forbad the approach of man. WASHINGTON, ſelf collected, viewed the dreadful ſcene—his country called; unappalled by ſurrounding dangers, he paſsed to the hoſtile ſhore; he fought; he conquered. The morning ſun cheered the American world. Our country roſe on the event; and her dauntleſs chief purſuing his blow, completed in the lawns of Princeton, what his vaſt ſoul had conceived on the ſhores of Delaware.

Thence to the ſtrong grounds of Morriſ-Town he led his ſmall but gallant band; and through an eventful winter, by the high efforts of

his genius, whoſe matchleſs force was meaſurable only by the growth of difficulties, he held in check formidable hoſtile legions, conducted by a Chief experienced in the art of war, and famed for his valor on the ever-memorable heights of Abraham, where fell Wolfe, Montcalm, and ſince our much lamented Montgomery; all covered with glory. In this fortunate interval, produced by his maſterly conduct, our fathers, ourſelves, animated by his reſiſtleſs example, rallied round our country's ſtandard, and continued to follow her beloved Chief, throughout the various and trying ſcenes to which the deſtinies of our union led. Who is there that has forgotten the vales of Brandywine, the fields of Germantown, or the plains of Monmouth; every where preſent, wants of every kind obſtructing, numerous and valliant armies encountering, himſelf a hoſt, he aſsuaged our ſufferings, limited our privations, and upheld our tottering republic. Shall I diſplay to you the ſpread of the fire of his ſoul, by rehearſing the praiſes of the hero of Saratoga, and his much loved compeer of the Carolina's? No; our

WASHINGTON wears not borrowed glory: to Gates—to Greene, he gave without reſerve the applauſe due to their eminent merit; and long may the Chiefs of Saratoga, and of Eutaws, receive the grateful reſpect of a grateful people.

Moving in his own orbit, he imparted heat and light to his moſt diſtant ſatelites; and combining the phyſical and moral force of all within his ſphere, with irreſiſtable weight he took his courſe, commiſerating folly, diſdaining vice, diſmaying treaſon and invigorating deſpondency, until the auſpicious hour arrived, when, united with the intrepid forces of a potent and magnanimous ally, he brought to ſubmiſsion the ſince conqueror of India; thus finiſhing his long career of military glory with a luſtre correſponding to his great name, and in this laſt act of war affixing the ſeal of fate to our nation's birth.

To the horrid din of battle ſweet peace ſucceeded, and our virtuous chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting perſonal aggrandizement, huſhed the diſcontents of growing ſedition, and ſurrounding his power

into the hands from which he had received it, converted his ſword into a ploughſhare, teaching an admiring world that to be truly great, you muſt be truly good.

Was I to ſtop here, the picture would be incomplete, and the taſk impoſed unfiniſhed—Great was our WASHINGTON in war, and much as did that greatneſs contribute to produce the American Republic, it is not in war alone his pre-eminence ſtands conſpicuous; his various talents combining all the capacities of a ſtatesman with thoſe of the ſoldier, fitted him alike to guide the councils and the armies of our nation. Scarcely had he reſted from his martial toils, while his invaluable parental advice was ſtill ſounding in our ears, when he who had been our ſhield and our ſword, was called forth to act a leſs ſplendid but more important part.

Poſſeſsing a clear and penetrating mind, a ſtrong and a ſound judgment, calmneſs and temper for deliberation, with invincible firmneſs and perſeverance in reſolutions maturely formed,

drawing information from all, acting from himſelf with incorruptible integrity and unvarying patriotiſm: his own ſuperiority and the public confidence alike marked him as the man deſigned by Heaven to lead in the great political as well as military events which have diſtinguiſhed the Æra of his life.

The finger of an overruling Providence, pointing at WASHINGTON, was neither miſtaken nor unobſerved: when to realize the vaſt hopes to which our revolution had given birth, a change of political ſyſtem became indiſpenſible.

How novel, how grand the ſpectacle, independent ſtates ſtretched over an immenſe territory, and known only by common difficulty, clinging to their union as the rock of their ſafety, deciding by frank compariſon of their relative condition, to rear on that rock, under the guidance of reaſon, a common government through whoſe commanding protection, liberty and order, with their long train of bleſsings ſhould be ſafe to themſelves, and the ſure inheritance of their poſterity.

This arduous taſk devolved on citizens ſelected by the people, from knowledge of their wiſdom and confidence in their virtue. In this auguſt aſsembly of ſages and patriots, *Washington* of courſe was found—and, as if acknowledged to be the moſt wiſe, where all were wiſe, with one voice he was declared their chief. How well he merited his rare diſtinction, how faithful were the labors of himſelf and his companions, the work of their hands and our union, ſtrength and proſperity, the fruits of that work, beſt atteſt.

But to have eſsentially aided in preſenting to his country this conſummation of her hopes, neither ſatisfied the claims of his fellow-citizens on his talents, nor thoſe duties which the poſſeſſion of thoſe talents impoſed. Heaven had not infuſed into his mind ſuch an uncommon ſhare of its Ætherial ſpirit to remain unemployed, now beſtowed on him his genius unaccompanied with the correſponding duty of devoting it to the common good. To have framed a conſtitution, was ſhewing only, without realizing the general happineſs. This great work remained to be done,

and America, ſtedfaſt in her preference, with one voice ſummoned her beloved *Washington*, unpractiſed as he was in the duties of civil adminiſtration, to execute this laſt act in the completion of the national felicity. Obedient to her call, he aſsumed the high office with that ſelf diſtruſt peculiar to his innate modeſty, the conſtant attendant of pre-eminent virtue. What was the burſt of joy through our anxious land on this exhilerating event is known to us all. The aged, the young, the brave, the fair, rivalled each other in demonſtrations of their gratitude; and this high wrought delightful ſcene was heightened in its effect, by the ſingular conteſt between the zeal of the beſtowers and the avoidance of the receiver of the honors beſtowed. Commencing his adminiſtration, what heart is not charmed with the pure and wiſe principles announced by himſelf as the baſis of his political life. He beſt underſtood the indiſsoluble union between virtue and happineſs, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honeſt and magnanimous policy, and the ſolid rewards of public proſperity and individual felicity: watching with

an equal and comprehenſive eye over this great aſſemblage of communities and intereſts, he laid the foundations of our national policy in the unerring immutable principles of morality, baſed on religion, exemplifying the pre-eminence of free government, by all the attributes which win the affections of its citizens or command the reſpect of the world.

"*O fortunatus nimium, ſua ſi bona norint!*"

Leading through the complicated difficulties produced by previous obligations and conflicting intereſts, ſeconded by ſucceeding houſes of Congreſs, enlightened and patriotic, he ſurmounted all original obſtructions, and brightened the path of our national felicity.

The preſidential term expiring, his ſolicitude to exchange exaltation for humility returned, with a force encreaſed with increaſe of age, and he had prepared his farewell addreſs to his countrymen, proclaiming his intention, when the united interpoſition of all around him, enforced by the eventful proſpects of the epoch, produced

a further ſacrifice of inclination to duty. The election of Preſident followed, and *Washington*, by the unanimous vote of the nation, was called to reſume the chief magiſtracy: what a wonderful fixure of confidence! Which attracts moſt our admiration, a people ſo correct, or a citizen combining an aſſemblage of talents forbidding rivalry, and ſtifling even envy itſelf? Such a nation ought to be happy, ſuch a chief muſt be forever revered.

War, long menaced by the Indian tribes, now broke out; and the terrible conflict deluging Europe with blood, began to ſhed its baneful influence over our happy land. To the firſt, outſtretching his invincible arm, under the orders of the gallant Wayne, the American Eagle ſoared triumphant through diſtant foreſts. Peace following victory, and the melioration of the condition of the enemy followed peace. Godlike virtue which uplifts even the ſubdued ſavage.

To the ſecond he oppoſed himſelf. New and delicate was the conjuncture, and great was the ſtake. Soon did his penetrating mind diſcern

and ſeize the only courſe, continuing to us all, the felicity enjoyed. He iſsued his proclamation of neutrality. This index to him whoſe ſubſequent conduct, was ſanctioned by the approbation of both Houſes of Congreſs, and the approving voice of the people.

To this ſublime policy he inviolably adhered, unmoved by foreign intruſion, unſhaken by domeſtic turbulence.

"*Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti virum*
"*Non civium ardor prava jubentium,*
"*Non vultas inſtantis tyranni*
"*Mente quatit ſolida.*"

Maintaining his pacific ſyſtem at the expence of no duty, America faithful to herſelf and unſtained in her honor, continued to enjoy the delights of peace, while afflicted Europe mourns in every quarter, under the accumulated miſeries of an unexampled war; miſeries in which our happy country muſt have ſhared, had not our pre-eminent *WASHINGTON* been as firm in council as he was brave in the field.

Purſuing ſtedfaſtly his courſe, he held ſafe the public happineſs, preventing foreign war, and quelling internal diſcord, till the revolving period of a third election approached, when he executed his interrupted but inextinguiſhable deſire of returning to the humble walks of private life.

The promulgation of his fixed reſolution, ſtopped the anxious wiſhes of an affectionate people from adding a third unanimous teſtimonial of the unabated confidence in the man ſo long enthroned in their hearts. When, before was affection like this exhibited on earth?—Turn over the records of ancient Greece. Review the annals of mighty Rome,—examine the volumes of modern Europe; you ſearch in vain. America and her *Washington* only afford the dignified exemplification.

The illuſtrious perſonage called by the national voice in ſucceſsion to the arduous office of guiding a free people, had new difficulties to encounter: the amicable effort of ſettling our dif-

ficulties with France, begun by *WASHINGTON*, and purſued by his ſucceſsor in virtue as in ſtation, proving abortive, America took meaſures of ſelf defence. No ſooner was the public mind rouſed by a proſpect of danger, than every eye was turned to the friend of all, though ſecluded from public view, and grey in public ſervice; the virtuous veteran, following his plough,* received the unexpected ſummons with mingled emotions of indignation at the unmerited ill treatment of his country, and of a determination once more to riſk his all in her ſervice.

The annunciation of theſe feelings, in his affecting letter to the Preſident accepting the command of the army, concludes his official conduct.

First in war—firſt in peace—and firſt in the hearts of his countrymen, he was ſeconded to

* *GENERAL WASHINGTON though opulent, gave much of his time and attention to practical agriculture.*

none in the humble and endearing ſcenes of private life, pious, humane, temperate and ſincere; uniform, dignified and commanding, his example was as edifying to all around him, as were the effects of that example laſting.

To his equals he was condeſcending, to his inferiors kind, and to the dear object of his affections examplarily tender: correct throughout, vice ſhuddered in his preſence, and virtue always felt his foſtering hand; the purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues.

His laſt ſcene comported with the whole tenor of his life. Although in extreme pain, not a ſigh, not a groan eſcaped him; and with undiſturbed ſerenity he cloſed his well ſpent life—Such was the man America has loſt—Such was the man for whom our nation mourns.

Methinks I ſee his auguſt image, and hear falling from his venerable lips theſe deep ſinking words:

" Ceaſe, ſons of America, lamenting our ſeparation: go on, and confirm by your wiſdom the fruits of your joint councils, joint efforts, and common dangers; Reverence religion, diffuſe knowledge throughout your land, patronize the arts and ſciences; let Liberty and Order be inſeparable companions, controul party ſpirit, the bane of free governments; obſerve good faith to, and cultivate peace with all nations, ſhut up every avenue to foreign influence, contract rather than extend national connection, rely on yourſelves only; Be American in thought, word, and deed—Thus will you give immortality to that union, which was the conſtant object of my terreſtrial labours; thus will you preſerve undiſturbed to the lateſt poſterity, the felicity of a people to me moſt dear, and thus will you ſupply (if my happineſs is now aught to you) the only vacancy in the round of pure bliſs high Heaven beſtows."

THE THEATRE.

LAST evening joined in the public teſtimony of regret for the loſs of America's hero. The houſe, which was "full to overflowing," diſplayed a ſcene calculated to impreſs the mind with the utmoſt ſolemnity and ſorrow. The pillars ſupporting the boxes were encircled with black crape, the chandeliers were decorated with the inſignia of woe, and the audience, particularly the female part, appeared covered with the badges of mourning.—About 7 o'clock the band ſtruck up "*Washington's* march," after which a ſolemn dirge was played, when the curtain ſlowly riſing, diſcovered a tomb in the centre of the ſtage, in the Grecian ſtyle of architecture, ſupported by truſſes. In the centre of it was a portrait of the general, encircled by a wreath of oaken leaves; under the portrait a ſword, ſhield, and helmet, and the colors of the United States. The top was in the form of a Pyramid, in the front of which appeared the American Eagle, weeping

tears of blood for the loſs of her General, and holding in her beak a ſcroll, on which was inſcribed "*A nation's tears.*"

The ſides of the ſtage were decorated with black banners, containing the names of the ſeveral ſtates of the union, in golden letters, over which mourning trophies were ſuſpended. A monody was recited by Mr. Wignell, accompanied with the following airs.

The tragedy of the Roman Father, which concluded the performances of the evening, gave general ſatisfaction.

AIRS IN THE MONODY.

AIR I.

SLOWLY ſtrike the ſolemn bell,
Nature ſound thy deepeſt knell,
Power of Muſic ! touch the heart,
Nature there will do her part.
God of melancholy come !
Penſive o'er the Hero's tomb,
In ſaddeſt ſtrains his loſs deplore,
With piercing cries rend ev'ry ſhore,
For WASHINGTON is now no more.

AIR II.

GLORY, bring thy faireſt wreath,
Place it on thy HERO's urn,
MERCY, in ſoft accents breathe
" He never made this boſom mourn."
Ev'ry virtue here attend,
Bending o'er his ſacred earth ;
GRATITUDE, thy influence lend,
Make us feel his mighty worth.

AIR III.

Hold not back the ſacred tear,
Give to him the ſigh ſincere,
Who living, liv'd for all.
Sorrow take the ſolemn hour !
Proſtrate to thy melting power,
Let humble mortals fall.
Come ſable Goddeſs, take the ſoul
Devoted to thy dark controul ;
Come take our hearts, and preſs them deep,
Angels may joy, but man muſt weep.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 24.

ON Saturday laſt the 22d inſt. being appointed by Congreſs as a day of mourning

throughout the United States, for the death of *George Washington:* a great number of the citizens kept their houſes ſhut, and abſtained from all buſineſs during the day.

The Reverend Mr. Carr delivered an eulogium on the character of *Washington*, to a crouded audience, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic church in Fourth ſtreet at eleven o'clock.

At 12 o'clock, the Society of the Cincinnati aſsembled at the State-Houſe, and proceeded to the German Lutheran Church, preceded by ſeveral military corps.

THE SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.

Officers of the Army and Navy.
Officers of the Militia of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Having reached the church, after ſolemn vocal and inſtrumental muſic, and prayers by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, a very eloquent Oration, on the life and character of the departed hero, was

delivered by *Major Wm. Jackson*, one of the members of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The ancient ſociety of Free Maſons, of which General *Washington* was a brother, formed their proceſsion at the State Houſe, at one o'clock, and moved through the principal ſtreets to Zion Church, in Fourth, above Arch ſtreet, in the following order :

Tyler with drawn Sword,
Entered apprentices, two and two.
Fellow Crafts, two and two,
Maſter Maſons, two and two,
Deacons with their wands tipt with ſilver.
Secretary and Treaſurer,
Wardens.
Paſt Maſters, two and two.
Maſter.
After the Subordinate Lodges, the Grand Lodge, preceded by Muſic, as follows.

MUSIC.

Grand Tyler with drawn Sword,
Twelve Paſt-Maſters, two and two, bearing wands tipt with ſilver.

Grand Sword Bearer, with drawn ſword,
Grand Secretary with ſcroll, and Grand Treaſurer.
Grand Warden, bearing their Columns.
Three lights extinguiſhed, borne by three Paſt Maſters.
Holy Bible, Square and Compaſs, borne by a Paſt Maſter.
Grand Chaplain ſupported by two Paſt Maſters.
Grand Maſter and Deputy Grand Maſter.
Grand purſuivant, with drawn ſword.
Four Deacons of the Grand Lodge, two and two, bearing wands tipt with gold.

In the centre of the proceſsion was exhibited a in honor of *Washington*, borne by four Paſt Maſters—its baſe white marble, inſcribed on the four corners *Washington lodge*, No. 1.—ſupporting a golden Urn, ſurmounted with an Eagle, with wings expanded, holding in his beak a ſcroll, in the figure of a heart, with a ſuitable inſcription.

The Grand Lodge preceded by the Urn, entered the church, when an Eulogium was pro-

nounced by the Rev. Samuel Magaw, D. D. to a large audience.

Although thouſands of ſpectators aſsembled upon the occaſion, no accident took place; all were anxious to witneſs the ceremonies of the day—and although all could not be gratified, the arrangements made were ſuch as gave the greateſt poſsible ſatisfaction—and tended to preſerve that harmony, ſo much wiſhed for, by thoſe who partook of the *laſt ſad tribute of reſpect paid by a grateful people* to the memory of the man ſo juſtly ſtiled the founder of the American empire.

In the evening, Mr. W. C. Peale exhibited at his muſeum, a tranſparent painting of the General, as large as life, which excited the attention of a great concourſe of ſpectators.

FUNERAL PROCESSION AT NEW-YORK.

ON the 31ſt of December, 1799, the day appointed by the citizens of New-York, to pay

the moſt Solemn Funeral Honors to the MEMORY of their beloved Chief and Fellow-Citizen General *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, every kind of buſineſs ceaſed, and every thought was employed in preparation for the melancholy folemnity—the order of which had been announced on the preceding day by the committee of arrangement. The citizens, in their military and civil habiliments, with the foreigners of various nations, all eager to join in teſtimonies of veneration for the *Great Deceaſed*, having aſsembled in their appointed order, the Proceſsion moved under the guidance of Signals, to the mournful ſound of minute guns and muffled bells, in the following order:

Officer and
Eight Dragoons.

Sixth regiment, in platoons, by the left, with arms reverſed—Colors, drums, &c. in mourning.

The regiment of artillery with eight field pieces, taken from the Britiſh army, in the different actions, where General *WASHINGTON* immediately commanded.

Cavalry.

Rifle Company.
Militia Officers.
Officers of the Navy of the United States.
Officers of the Army of the United States.
Adjutant General of the United States and Suite.
Major General Hamilton and Suite.
Citizens.
St. Stephen's Society.
Tammany Society.
In the following order :

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

1ſt. The *Wiſkinkie* ſupporting the Cap of Liberty, veiled in crape.

2d. The *Sagamore* bearing the great ſtandard of the ſociety, covered with black cloth; on the front the repreſentation of a marble monument founded on a rock. Sixteen pillars ſupporting a Dome, the centre of which falling inward, reſts on thirteen columns within, emblematical of the thirteen original States. The tomb, which contains the mortal part of our great Chieftain, appears through the columns in the centre of the

thirteen. On a circular pedeſtal on the top of the Dome, is an obeliſk, its weight reſting on the thirteen inner pillars. On the tablets of the obeliſk and round the pedeſtal are inſerted the moſt remarkable events in the life of the Heroic *Washington.*—On the reverſe of the *great ſtandard*, the arms of the United States incircled with black—the two *maſters of ceremonies*, on either ſide the Sagamore, bearing the ſilken label (entwined with mourning) on which was written the name of the Order.

3d. The Grand Sachem wearing the inſignia of his office; on his right the treaſurer carrying a Golden Key and ſtring of Wampum, on his left the Secretary with the book of Laws, all decorated with the ſymbols of mourning.

4th. The father of the council in black, wearing his badge of office, and carrying the Great Calumet of peace, decorated in the moſt ſolemn and appropriate manner, agreeable to the aboriginal cuſtom.

5th. The *Thirteen Tribes*—the banners (which

are beautifully painted with the Armorial bearings of the thirteen ſtates) covered with black cloth and ornamented with knots of crape. On the front of each a black marble Urn on a white field, repoſitory of the aſhes of the departed heroes and ſtateſmen who were the companions of our *WASHINGTON* in the late glorious and revolutionary war, viz., Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, Franklin, Hancock, Greene, Wooſter, Laurens, M'Dougal, Livingſton, Putnam, Stuben, Sullivan.

ORDERS.

1. New-Hampſhire Tribe, headed by the warrior, bearing the banner *erect*—the Sachem followed by the body of the tribe four abreaſt, each *Brother* with the Buck's tail in his hat and crape round his left arm.

2. Maſsachuſetts tribe, in the ſame order.
3. Rhode-Iſland tribe, do.
4. Connecticut tribe, do.
5. New-York tribe, do.
6. New-Jerſey tribe, do.
7. Pennſylvania tribe, do.

8. Delaware tribe, in the ſame order.

9. Maryland tribe, do.

10. Virginia tribe, headed by the warrior, bearing the banner *reverſed.* (Our beloved *Waſhington* being a native of Virginia, and always conſidered as an honorary member of that tribe.)

11. North Carolina tribe, the banner erect.

12. South Carolina tribe, do.

13. Georgia tribe, do.

6th. The *Scribe of the Council*, carrying the conſtitution, and ſupported on the right and left by two of the Alanks in the badges of their office.

Mechanic Society,

Maſonic Lodges,

In the following order:

The Knights Templars.

The Lodges under the juriſdiction of the Grand Lodge on the ſtate of New-York, in the city of New-York, viz.

1. Lodge L'Union Francaiſe, No. 14.

The Tyler with a drawn ſword, the handle covered with black crape.

The members, two and two.
Secretary and Treaſurer.
Paſt Maſters.
Senior and Junior Wardens.
A Maſter Maſon, carrying the Warrant of the Lodge on a black Cuſhion.

Deacon. Maſter. Deacon.

The other Lodges in the order above deſcribed.

2.	Phœnix Lodge,	No. 11.
3.	Trinity Lodge,	10.
4.	Howard Lodge,	9.
5.	Holland Lodge,	8.
6.	Hiram Lodge,	7.
7.	St. John's Lodge,	6.
8.	St. Andrew's Lodge,	3.
9.	Independent Royal Arch Lodge,	2.
10.	St. John's Lodge,	1.

Three maſter Maſons, each carrying a ſtandard, on which was a pendant of white, bordered with black, and written thereupon the Cardinal Virtues of Maſonry,

Faith, Hope, Charity.

The Reverend Chaplains of the Grand Lodge.

Three maſter Maſons, each carrying a ſtandard, on which was written the characteriſtics of maſonry,

Wiſdom, Strength, Beauty.

The worſhipful Brother Cadwallader D. Colden, in mourning, in his hand a ſhort ſtandard, with a white pendant, trimmed with black, on which was written, *Brother* WASHINGTON—the great—the wiſe—the virtuous; expreſsing alſo, the figure of an hour glaſs run out, and a ſickle.

The Grand Tyler, in mourning, carrying a ſword, the handle covered with crape.

The Grand Secretary, in mourning, carrying in his hands an Urn, walking under the Dome of a Temple, ſupported by five columns on an equal ſquare; at the circle of the Dome was written,

Temple of Virtue, Seat of Maſonry,

On the front of that ſquare—"Bleſsed are the dead who die in the Lord,"—On the one ſide—"They reſt from their Labor,"—on the other—"Their works follow them."

The Grand Treaſurer, in mourning, holding in one hand, Incenſe; in the other Flowers.

The Paſt Grand Officers.

The Senior and Junior Grand Wardens.

The Grand Purſuivant, carrying the Bible, ſquare, and compaſs, on a black cuſhion, ſupported by two Deacons. The Bible carried upon this occaſion, was the Bible upon which General *WASHINGTON* took his Oath of Office when firſt inaugurated as Preſident of the United States.

The Grand Maſter, or his Deputy, ſupported by two Deacons.

Manhattan Company.
New-York Inſurance Company.
United Inſurance Company.

Branch Bank.
Bank of New-York.
Chamber of Commerce.

Marine Society.

Collegians.

Regents of the Univerſity.
Truſtees of Columbia College.
Preſident and Profeſsors of ditto.

Phyſicians and Surgeons.

Gentlemen of the Bar.

Civil Officers of the city.

Civil Officers of the ſtate.

Lieutenant Governor.

Civil Officers of the United States.

Government.

His Catholic Majeſty's Conſul and
Gentlemen of that nation.
His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul and
Gentlemen of that nation.

Muſic.

Anacreontic and Philharmonic Societies, in complete mourning—the grand officers bearing wands, decorated with crape—the members wearing their badges with crape and bows of love ribbon.

Clergy, in full dreſs, with white Scarfs.

Twenty-four girls, in white robes, with white ſurpluſses and turbans, ſtrewing laurels during the Proceſsion.

Committee of Arrangement.

Cols. GILES,		Cols. TROUP,
FISH,		B. LIVINGSTON,
WILLET,		Gens. STEVENS,
MAYOR OF THE CITY.		CLARKSON.

Each Pall-Bearer was accompanied by a member of the Cincinnati in full mourning, with a white crape bow on the left ward arm, and bearing a black Banner, denoting ſome important act of the deceaſed. The pall bearers

and members of the committee of arrangement, wore the badges of the Cincinnati and black ſcarfs with white roſes on the bows. THE URN, with its attendant decorations, was ſupported by eight ſoldiers (with others attending for their relief) upon a BIER in form of a Palanquin, ſix feet by four. This elegant aſsemblage of Emblems, conſiſted of a Funeral URN, three feet in height, of burniſhed gold, with the name of *WASHINGTON* in black upon the flat-band; behind which, the American Eagle, four feet high, cloud-borne, with extended but drooping wings, appeared to hover over the aſhes of the Hero, holding in his beak a laurel wreath; theſe Figures were ſupported by a rich pedeſtal and corniſhed burniſhed gold—Underneath was a ſecond pedeſtal, riſing from the Bier, covered with black, on the front and rear of which, the laurel wreath was repreſented, tied together with the American Stripes, and crowned by the American Conſtellation, the whole on a ground of Black—The ſides were adorned with military trophies, compoſed of military ſtandards, Cavalry, and Infantry, with the Standards of the Unit-

ed States, and of the ſociety of the Cincinnati. In the centre of the Trophies was repreſented the Eagle, with the other emblems and mottos of the ſociety, ſurrounded by branches of laurel —the whole decorated with black drapery, fringed and feſtooned. This ſuperb and appropriate ornament formed an elegant Maſs of thirteen feet in height. The various colors of the floating Standards, mingled with the metallic ſplendor of the URN, and the mournful ſolemnity of the ſurrounding black, formed one Grand Image truly ſublime and affecting.

Immediately followed,
The General's Horſe, in Mourning,
Led by two black Servants, in complete
mourning, with white Turbans.
Cincinnati as Chief Mourners,
and other officers of the late war.
Corporation of the City.
Eight Dragoons.
Officer.

On the arrival of the Proceſsion at Saint Paul's Church, the military halted, and opening

the ranks, made an avenue, through which the Bier and thoſe immediately attendant on it, paſsed into the church—The troops leaning on their reverſe arms.

After the Funeral Oration, and other ſolemn ſervices of the Temple, their Bier was depoſited in the Cemetry, and the laſt Military Honors performed over it.

The following are the words of Sacred Muſic performed on the 31ſt ult. at St. Paul's Church, by the Anacreontic and Philharmonic Societies:

SOLO.

Sons of Columbia, now lament,
Your ſpear is broke, your bow's unbent.
Your glory's fled
Amongſt the dead;
Your Hero lies
Ever, forever cloſ'd his eyes.

CHORUS.

Columbia weep! weep ſtill in louder moan,
Your Hero, Patriot, Friend and Father's gone.

DEAD MARCH.

RECITATIVE SOLO.

The body comes! we'll meet it on the way,
With laurels ever green, and branching Palm,
Then lay it on his Monument; hung round
With all his trophies and great acts enrolled
In Verſe Heroic, or ſweet lyric ſong.
There ſhall Columbia's valiant youth reſort:
And from his memory, inflame their breaſts
To matchleſs valor, whilſt they ſing his praiſe.

FEMALE VOICES.

Bring the laurels, bring the bays;
Strew his Hearſe, and ſtrew the ways.

GENERAL CHORUS.

Glorious Hero, may thy Grave,
Peace and honor ever have;
After all thy pains and woes,
Reſt eternal, ſweet repoſe.

CONCLUSION.

Mourn, mourn, Columbians? mourn in ſolemn ſtrains,
The name of him you lov'd, alone remains!
Your hopes in his ſupport, from hence give o'er,
Your Hero, Friend, and Father is no more.

SECOND PART.

ELEGY.

How ſleep the brave, who ſink to reſt
By all their country's wiſhes bleſt?

By fairy bands, their knell is rung,
By forms unſeen, their Dirge is ſung:
There honor comes! a Pilgrim grey,
To bleſs the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom, ſhall awhile repair,
To dwell, a weeping Hermit there.
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould;
She there ſhall dreſs a ſweeter ſod,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

RECITATIVE SOLO.

Not vain is all this ſtorm of grief
To vent our ſorrows, give relief;
But yet, let not Columbia's race,
Misfortune with deſponding arms embrace.
Diſtracting doubt and deſperation,
Ill become the choſen nation;
Choſen by the great, I AM,
The Lord of Hoſts, who ſtill the ſame,
We truſt, will give attentive ear,
To the ſincerity of prayer.

SONG.

Pious orgies, pious airs,
Decent ſorrow, decent prayers,
Will to the Lord aſcend,
And move his pity, and regain his love.

GRAND CHORUS.

The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!
For the kingdom of this world is become
The kingdom of our Lord and Chriſt,
And he ſhall reign, for ever and ever.
Hallelujah!

FUNERAL PROCESSION IN BALTIMORE.

THE firſt day of the new Century was choſen by the citizens of Baltimore to teſtify their reſpect for the memory of the illuſtrious *WASHINGTON* whoſe beloved and renowned fame ſhall ſurvive the revolutions of time, and periſh only with the laſt veſtige of human recollection.

At ſunriſe the artillery at Fort M'Henry ſaluted with ſixteen guns in quick ſucceſsion, and continued firing each half hour until ſunſet. The veſsels in the harbor hoiſted colors at half maſt, and the bells of the different churches of the city tolled through the day. A total ſuſpenſion of buſineſs, and the general appearance of every ſex, age and condition in mourning preſented their deep and univerſal ſorrow for that loſs which they were aſsembled to venerate and deplore.

At nine o'clock the military paraded in Baltimore ſtreet, to whom were attached the United

States corps of artilleriſts and engineers, commanded by captain Morris, under the order of lieutenant Landais.

The bier was received on the right of the line formed in open ranks, with preſented arms, the officers, bands and colors ſaluting, and moved to the left—minute guns firing at a diſtance.

When it reached the left of the line, the troops formed, wheeled in platoons and marched in the following order till their van had reached the public ſquare at the weſt end of the city, (the place appointed for performing the funeral honors) the bands playing ſlow and ſolemn dirges; the bier, mourners, &c. following the rear of the military—

Captain Bentalou's Troop,

In quarter ranks, ſwords ſheathed, ſtandard in deep mourning, trumpeter playing a dead march.

(General Swan's indiſpoſition, prevented his attendance.)

Captain Shrim's Light Infantry.

Appointed to perform funeral honors, marching with arms reverſed.

6th regiment, commanded by Major Stodder,

Marching in platoons, in inverted order, with arms reverſed, ſtandards and muſic in mourning.

27th regiment, Col. Taylor,

Marching in platoons, in inverted order, with arms reverſed, ſtandards and muſic in mourning—its band playing Dr. Boyce's dead march, *Washington's* march, &c.

39th regiment, Col. Moſher,

Marching in platoons, in inverted order, with arms reverſed, ſtandards and muſic in mourning.

5th regiment, commanded by major Mackenheimer, col. Stricker being appointed commanding officer of the day,

Marching in platoons, in inverted order, with arms reverſed, ſtandards and muſic in mourning—its band playing the dead march in Saul, &c.

United States corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers,
With arms reverſed and muſic in mourning.

Captain Barry's Troop,
Swords drawn, ſtandard in mourning.

Captain Biays's Troop,
Swords drawn, ſtandard in mourning.

Capt. Hollingsworth's Troop,
Swords drawn, ſtandard in mourning.

Staff of the Brigade.

The General's Horſe,
White, with ſaddle, holſters and piſtols, led by a private of the corps of artilleriſts and engineers.

BIER,
Supported by four ſergeants of the corps of artilleriſts and engineers.

Pall Bearers.	Cols. ROGERS	The Bier.	Capt. MORRIS
	BANKSON		Capt. KILTY
	RAMSAY		Gen. SMITH.

The Rev. GLERGY of the city,
With white ſcarfs and bands, and black crape roſes.

The order of Cincinnati.

Marſhall's men, with white ſtaves encircled with crape.

The Marſhall of the diſtrict in deep mourning, with a wand covered with crape.

Judiciary of the United States.

The ſtate Judiciary.

The Bar, two and two, in deep mourning.

The Collector of the cuſtoms and the ſurveyor of the port of Baltimore in deep mourning.

Marſhall's men, with white ſtaves encircled with crape.

(The mayor's ſevere indiſpoſition prevented his joining the Proceſsion.)

City Conſtables, with white ſtaves encircled with crape.

Preſident of the ſecond branch of city council, and Regiſter.

Members of the ſecond branch of the city council four and four.

Preſident of the firſt branch of city council.

Members of the firſt branch of the city council four and four.

Clerks of the two branches.

Door keepers of the branches.

Citizens ſix abreaſt.

City Conſtables, with white ſtaves encircled with crape.

When the van of the military reached the public ſquare, the proceſsion halted, the troops formed in line with opened ranks, reſting on their arms reverſed, and the proceſsion following the bier paſsed through to the ſquare.

When the bier had arrived at the public ſquare, a moſt elegant and affecting addreſs was delivered by the Rev. Doctor Allison, in nearly the following words:

To die, my ſorrowful friends, is the great debt every one by nature owes, and which he muſt one time or other undoubtedly pay. Among them that are born of women, an exception will not be found. Here the great and the ſmall, the rich and the poor, ſtand on the ſame level. No exception can be pleaded, whatever ranſom is propoſed.—The ſilver cord muſt be looſed, the golden bowl muſt be broken in every inſtance. Prayers and ſupplications, tears and intreaties, will not ſtay the ſpoiler's hand, or diſarm his inſatiate rage. Could the prayers and the intreaties of an imploring na-

tion have prevailed, he would not have ſheathed his arrow in the pride of our ſtrength, and precipitated the preſent ſad ſolemnity. O Death, how rich thy victim! how ſavage the violence of thy triumph, in rending from our wounded hearts their fondeſt earthly hope! The glory is departed—*Washington* is gone! United America hears the doleful knell, and bewails the loſs in all her borders. As it was among the Hebrews of old, when all Judah and Jeruſalem mourned for Joſiah, ſo is it now—it is more, the lamentation is reverberated from every diſtant ſhore to which the melancholy tidings extend. *Washington* is gone! Ah, fatal night, in which he fell! Let darkneſs ſeize upon it—Let it not be joined unto the days of the year—Let it not come into the number of the months. Lo, let that night be ſolitary—Let no joyful voice come near it. Such are the effuſions of inconſolable grief, in the firſt tranſports of pardonable exceſs—but returning reflection moderates the extreme, and diſſuades its continuance. The unchangeable decree of Heaven is, that there ſhall be no diſcharge in this war, and ſurely none may

arraign the high authority. The author of life is likewiſe the finiſher, and ſhall we ſay to him—What haſt thou done, or why haſt thou done this? No. Notwithſtanding the anguiſh of our ſouls, we bend in ſubmiſsion to the ſovereign pleaſure of God, who will always perform what is right. We thank him devoutly for having raiſed up among us this ſingular man—a benefit to mankind in general—a precious bleſsing to the people of our own land in particular. We ſay, the will of the Lord be done—when he removes his mighty ſpirit to another ſtate; even when he lays the deſire of our eyes in the grave, and blends his mortal part with common clay. Hard taſk, deplorable cataſtrophe, we confeſs! When the ear heard him, then it bleſsed him—When the eye ſaw him, then it gave witneſs to him. Now his noble and majeſtic frame moulders unconſcious into kindred duſt. He hears not the ſighs and groans of his bereaved country, whoſe happineſs lay ſo near his heart. To him the voice of Fame's ſweet trumpet ſounds in vain. Yet he *has* heard its loud and pleaſing notes reiterated on a thouſand occaſions, and it

ſhall be tuned to his praiſe through every revolving age. But further, the ſleeping duſt ſhall awake, for they that are in their graves ſhall hear the voice of the Son of Man, and ſhall come forth—O, Death! I will be thy plagues, O, Grave, I will be thy deſtruction, Repentance ſhall be hid from mine eyes. Do any of you yet demand why was he taken away—Rather aſk, why was he given and continued ſo long?—the anſwer will preſcribe the conſiderations proper to be entertained. No period can be mentioned in the long lapſe of recorded time, wherein the magnitude of the criſis was ſo admirably combined with an aſsemblage of rare and valuable talents demanded by it, which ſhone in him through the ſucceſsive ſtages of a ſplendid life. Recommended to marked attention in private walks by a manly dignified conduct, public honors gradually crouded round him, till he roſe to the higheſt his country could beſtow, and he wore them with diſtinguiſhed applauſe. View him in the ſeveral characters of legiſlator and leader, of ſtateſman and warrior—Behold him guiding the complicated operations of a victorious army,

conducting the civil adminiſtration of a powerful nation, deſcending voluntarily from the moſt elevated ſphere to beloved retirement, and afterwards promptly ſubmitting to an inferior ſtation with patriotic humility. Contemplate him in theſe different and diverſified relations—proclaim him great in all.

But I travel beyond my preſent limits—neither the ſeaſon nor the place, nor the circumſtances permit me to enlarge. I mean not here to detail his ſervices and to delineate his virtues, for which a particular day is appointed, and to which the arduous attempt is properly adjourned—I only add, what my intention is to repeat then—Should a remembrance of our grand national tranſactions reach an approaching world, and reflections on them ſhare in its exalted employments—thoſe ſervices and thoſe virtues, now conſigned to the periſhable records of time, will ſurvive the laſt flame, and live in the annals of eternity.

Captain Shrim's company of light infantry

then fired twice and with a preciſion that was never exceeded.

The proceſsion, civil and military, after this returned through Fayette and Howard-ſtreets, and down Baltimore-ſtreet, until the right of the military touched Chriſt church, when they halted, formed in line with open ranks and arms reverſed, and the bier (with the proceſsion following it) paſsed through to the church, where it was depoſited and a funeral ſervice adapted with great propriety to the mournful occaſion, was performed by the Rev. Mr. Bend, as follows:

The bier was introduced into the church with the following ſentence from ſcripture: "I am the reſurrection and the life: He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet ſhall he live; and whoſoever liveth and believeth in me ſhall never die."

A mournful air was then played on the organ, after which an anthem ſelected from the

39th and 90th pſalms was read and a leſſon, taken from 1 Cor. xv. v. 20.

The leſſon being concluded, the following hymn was ſung by ſeveral gentlemen, accompanied by the organ:

1. HERE, what the Voice from Heav'n declares
To thoſe in Chriſt who die!
"Releas'd from all their earthly Cares,
"They reign with him on high."

2. Then, why lament departed Friends,
Or ſhake at Death's Alarms?
Death's but the Servant Jeſus ſends
To call us to his Arms.

3. If Sin be pardon'd, we're ſecure,
Death hath no Sting beſide;
The Law gave Sin its Strength and Pow'r;
But Chriſt, our Ranſom, died!

4. The Graves of all his Saints be bleſs'd,
When in the Grave he lay;
And riſing thence their Hopes he rais'd
To everlaſting Day!

5. Then, joyfully, while Life we have,
To Chriſt, our life, we'll ſing—
"Where is thy Victory, O Grave?
"And where, O Death, thy Sting?

After the hymn, the following prayers were addreſsed to the throne of grace:

Almighty God, who haſt ſtamped the greateſt uncertainty on the duration of the human exiſtence, exempting not from thy decree the moſt virtuous and valuable of the children of men, grant to us conſolation and ſupport under all the adverſe and ſorrowful diſpenſations of thy providence. We confeſs our manifold ſins and tranſgreſsions committed againſt thee; yet, O Lord God moſt holy, O God moſt mighty, who, for theſe our ſins, are juſtly diſpleaſed, blot them forever out of the records of heaven, and deliver us not into the bitter pains of eternal death. While we mourn the diſsolution of thoſe whom we love, enable us to cheriſh the hope of rejoining them in the regions of bliſs; and graciouſly grant, that, in our laſt hour, no pains of death may cauſe us to ſwerve from thee; but that we may be able to welcome our diſsolution, as the paſsage to thy glorious and bleſsed preſence. Grant this, O Father, for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt, our Saviour. Amen.

Almighty God, with whom do live the ſpirits of thoſe, who depart hence in the Lord, and with whom the ſouls of the faithful, after they are delivered from the burden of the fleſh, are in joy and felicity; we give thee hearty thanks for the good examples of all thoſe thy ſervants, who, having finiſhed their courſe in faith, do now reſt from their labors—and we particularly praiſe and magnify thy holy name, for the very illuſtrious and edifying example, afforded us in the life and actions of thy deceaſed ſervant, for whoſe loſs we this day ſolemnly teſtify our deep and heartfelt ſorrow. Grant, merciful father, that his bright virtues, his memorable deeds and important ſervices may live in the hearts and minds of all the inhabitants of our land, and of their lateſt and moſt remote poſterity. May they always remember with affectionate gratitude the great civil and political bleſsings which thou haſt conferred upon them through him, thy choſen inſtrument, and may each ſtrive, as far as opportunity may be preſented him, to imitate his glorious and admirable conduct. Give to us all courage to brave, like him, the moſt grievous fatigues, the moſt

diſtreſsful hardſhips, the moſt imminent perils, and even death itſelf, when our beloved country may require our exertions; and let neither menaces terrify, nor promiſes ſeduce us from the diſcharge of our duty. Like him may all relinquiſh, with generous promptitude, the moſt beloved ſcenes of domeſtic enjoyment, when called to diſcharge a public function; and he, who hath filled the higheſt ſtation to which his country can raiſe him, cheerfully conſent to act in a ſubordinate capacity. Like him may ſtatesmen diſcern with wiſdom the true intereſts of the people, and with unyielding firmneſs, purſue it, and magiſtrates exerciſe their authority for the protection and benefit of thoſe committed to their care for the true and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, for the puniſhment of wickedneſs and vice, for the maintenance of thy true religion and virtue. And may all of us, whatever may be the character or relation which we may ſuſtain, ſtrive to emulate his excellent qualities—and we beſeech thee, O Lord, that we, with our deceaſed friend and benefactor, and all others, who are departed in the true faith of thy holy name, may

have our perfect conſummation and bliſs, both in body and ſoul, in thy eternal and everlaſting glory, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. Amen.

Moſt merciful God, who haſt, in thy deep and unſearchable wiſdom, grievouſly afflicted our country, in removing from it its moſt valuable and beloved citizen, and at a time, when his long tried talents and valuable ſervices were again neceſsary to thy people, we acknowledge the juſtice of thy mournful diſpenſation, as far as it affects our national intereſts. But, O Lord, in the midſt of judgment, remember mercy. Suffer us not to become a prey to thoſe, who wiſh us evil; but ſo direct their councils, and diſpoſe their hearts that they may ſincerely endeavor to cultivate towards us the relations of amity and peace. Unite in the bonds of harmony all the inhabitants of the land; and may their principal conteſt be, who ſhall moſt promote the good of their country! Fire their hearts with a diſintereſted love for her, and heroic firmness in her cauſe; that ſhouldſt thou ever again permit the deſolating ſword to be drawn in our land, we may

never want a WASHINGTON to guide us with his councils, and to lead us to victory. Behold with thy favor thy ſervant the Preſident of the United States, both the houſes of Congreſs, and all others veſted with authority—ſo repleniſh them with the grace of thy holy ſpirit, that they may always incline to thy will, and walk in thy way. Grant them in health and proſperity, long to live: may all things be ſo ordered and ſettled, by their endeavors, upon the beſt and ſureſt foundations, that peace and happineſs, truth and juſtice, religion and piety, may be eſtabliſhed among us for all generations! In this manner alleviate unto us, O Lord, the irreparable loſs which we have ſuffered, and to thy name be glory and praiſe for ever, through Jeſus Chriſt thy ſon. Amen.

O merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who is the reſurrection and the life, and who hath taught us by his holy apoſtle St. Paul, not to be ſorry, as men without hope, for thoſe who ſleep in him, we praiſe and adore thy name for the comfort, which, under our great national loſs, we are enabled to draw from the cha-

racter of the departed father of his country, and friend of mankind. May we all, while we drop the tear and heave the ſigh of ſorrow, call to mind the great ſhare of bliſs which he enjoyed below, the univerſal eſteem and affection which were his portion, the exemplary tenor of his life, the ſhortneſs of his laſt ſufferings, and the glory and felicity, to the fruition of which he hath been tranſlated, and may the power of thy grace triumph over the weakneſs of our nature, and our ſorrow for our own loſs be ſwallowed up of ſpiritual joy, for his final triumph and exaltation. Be particularly gracious unto his venerable relict, late the partner of his joys and cares.—Sorely, O Lord, haſt thou afflicted her; but grant that ſhe may not, on this trying occaſion, be forſaken by the conſolations of that bleſsed religion, which ſhe ſo eminently adorns, but may enjoy them in a high degree. Preſerve her from evil, ſpiritual and temporal; crown her with thy loving kindneſs; and when her great and ſolemn hour ſhall come, and wing her myſtic flight to other worlds, grant her, O Father, to behold with him the light of thy reconciled countenance. And may all preſent be

found in the laſt day, acceptable in thy ſight, and receive that bleſsing, which thy well beloved Son ſhall then pronounce to all who love and fear thee, ſaying, Come, ye bleſsed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world. Theſe things we beg for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, our Mediator and Redeemer.

The miniſter then pronounced the following paſsages of ſcripture: "I heard a voice from Heaven ſaying unto me, write from henceforth bleſsed are the dead who die in the Lord: even ſo ſaith the ſpirit, for they reſt from their labors, and their works do follow them."

"The grace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and the love of God and the fellowſhip of the Holy Ghoſt, be with us all evermore. Amen."

The ceremonies being concluded, the bier was taken out of the church, amidſt ſolemn muſic, performed upon the organ accompanied by the 5th regiment's band, when captain Shrim's company of light infantry performed the laſt military honors, by firing over it with their accuſtomed accuracy.

After which the military marched to their reſpective rendezvous grounds and diſmiſsed.

The citizens aſsembled then retired to their reſpective homes.

During the whole time of the proceſsion, captain Brown's company of artillery formed at the head of Baltimore ſtreet, fired minute guns.

The appearance of the military did them great honor, and it is to be regretted that the neceſsary arrangements prevented them from going into the church. It is ſuppoſed there were at the leaſt fourteen hundred men under arms. There were near five thouſand in the proceſsion; and it is probable there appeared in Baltimore-ſtreet, at one time, not leſs than twenty thouſand ſouls. A number of gentlemen from the county and diſtant parts of the ſtate attended and joined in the proceſsion, anxious to expreſs their veneration for him, who once great and good, is now no more—"The man of the age"—"the firſt in war, the firſt in peace, and the firſt in the hearts of his country."

At a meeting of the Maſters, Wardens and Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Lodges of this city, held at Concordia Lodge Room, on Wedneſday, the 18th inſt.

IT was reſolved, that a tribute of the higheſt reſpect in their power to evince ſhould be paid to the memory of their deceaſed Brother General *WASHINGTON*.—For this purpoſe it was determined that a proceſsion ſhould be made from *WASHINGTON* Lodge Room, Fell's Point, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A committee was then nominated to carry into effect this laudable intention. The ſaid committee recommend that all the members of conſtituted Lodges ſhould attend punctually at the hour and place above mentioned, from whence they are to proceed, according to ſeniority, in the uſual mode, under the direction of the grand Marſhal. The committee take this opportunity moſt earneſtly to invite every regular Maſon in the city, to join their brethren, for

a purpoſe which muſt awaken the feelings of every heart poſſeſſed of a ſpark of ſenſibility. Such Maſons will be received as viſitors and take their ſtation accordingly. The committee conſidering the great uncertainty of the weather, recommend, that, if it prove unfavorable, thoſe who reſide in town, ſhould proceed in ſtages which will in that caſe attend.—It is expected that the Brethren appear in white aprons and gloves, with crape round their arms and hats. At the time of meeting, information will be given of a proper place where a Brother will deliver an oration ſuitable to the ſolemn occaſion.

HAMILTON GRAHAM,
Secretary pro. tem.

MONDAY, December 23.

According to previous notice the members of the MASONIC INSTITUTION, in the city of Baltimore, met yeſterday at *WASHINGTON* Lodge-Room, No. 3, Fell's Point, from whence, at

about half paſt 11 o'clock, they proceeded in ſolemn proceſsion, (the gentlemen of the Volunteer Band, attached to the 27th regiment, attending, who performed ſeveral dirges, ſuitable to the occaſion) to the Preſbyterian Meeting-houſe, where an excellent Oration, calculated to impreſs on the minds of the auditors, a laſting ſenſe of the virtues of their deceaſed Friend and Brother General *George Washington*, was delivered by a member of the *Amicable* Lodge, No. 25.

By the General Assembly of Maryland,

December 17, 1799.

TO give the people a public opportunity of regretting the irreparable loſs which their country hath ſuſtained by the Death of General *George Washington*,

Reſolved *unanimouſly*, That a meſsage from the legiſlature be communicated to the governor, requeſting him to appoint, by proclamation, a

day of mourning, humiliation and prayer, throughout this ſtate, and to recommend it to the citizens thereof to aſsemble in their reſpective places of worſhip, to teſtify, in the moſt public manner, their veneration for his memory, and to derive, from the juſt eulogiums of his meritorious ſervices, the beſt motives for the imitation of his virtues.

The General Aſsembly of Maryland feeling the moſt undiſsembled ſorrow for the irreparable loſs of the illuſtrious *Washington*, and anxious to pay every tribute of reſpect to the memory of the departed friend to his country, do reſolve unanimouſly, That there be immediately furniſhed a ſcarf and hatband for the governor, the preſident of the ſenate, and each of the attending members of the ſenate, the ſpeaker, and each of the attending members of the houſe of delegates, and members of the council, each of the officers and clerks attached to the ſenate and houſe of delegates, the chancellor, and ſuch of the judges of the general court, and all other officers of the ſtate and general governments as

are now in the city of Annapolis, to be worn during the ſeſsion as the external mark of their unfeigned grief.

W. HARWOOD, *Cl. Ho. Del.*
A. VAN-HORN, *Cl. Sen.*

By his Excellency

BENJAMIN OGLE, Esq.

Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the legiſlature of this ſtate, penetrated with regret for the death of the illuſtrious patriot, general *George Washington*, and zealous to expreſs their high reſpect and veneration for his eminent virtues and diſtinguiſhed ſervices to his country, have, by a reſolution

unanimouſly aſsented to on the ſeventeenth inſtant, requeſted me "to appoint, by a proclamation, a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer throughout this ſtate, and to recommend it to the citizens thereof to aſsemble in their reſpective places of worſhip, to teſtify in the moſt public manner, their veneration for his memory; and to derive, from the juſt eulogiums of his meritorious ſervices, the beſt motives for the imitation of his virtues."

And whereas I entirely accord with the honorable legiſlature in the meaſure propoſed, and am anxious to co-operate with them in paying this laſt tribute of grateful reſpect to the merits and long tried patriotiſm of our deceaſed fellow citizen, I have therefore thought proper to recommend and adviſe, and do hereby recommend and adviſe accordingly, that the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, be obſerved throughout this ſtate, as a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer for the deceaſed; that the citizens on that day, go into mourning, and abſtaining, as far as may be, from their ſecular oc-

cupations, devote the time to the ſacred duties of religion; that they call to mind the virtues, public ſervices and unſhaken patriotiſm of the deceaſed, and admiring, endeavor to imitate them; that they implore the moſt high God to ſupply his loſs, by inſpiring them with a love of true liberty and pure religion, and by diſpenſing the bleſsings of peace and knowledge throughout the land; and that he would grant to the people of this, and the United States, that the wiſdom and virtues of a WASHINGTON may never ceaſe to influence and direct our public councils.

Given in the council chamber, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

BENJAMIN OGLE.

By the governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the governor and council.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.

THE ſpeaker informed the houſe he had received a paper publiſhed in Alexandria, called the "Times," announcing the death of General *WASHINGTON;* whereupon on the motion of Mr. Taylor,

It was unanimouſly reſolved, That the members of this houſe, will in teſtimony of the moſt ſincere eſteem for the illuſtrious character of their late fellow citizen *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, go into mourning, by wearing on the left arm a ſcarf of black crape, during the remainder of the ſeſsion.

And in further teſtimony of reſpect, the houſe, without proceeding to any other buſineſs adjourned till to-morrow twelve o'clock.

Yeſterday his excellency James Monroe, Eſq., qualified as governor of this commonwealth for one year. . As ſoon as a board of the members of the executive council was convened, we are told that,

The Governor obſerved that reſolutions had unanimouſly paſsed both branches of the legiſlature of the commonwealth agreeing to wear a badge of mourning for the loſs of our illuſtrious and beloved fellow citizen, *George Washington;* and propoſed to the members, that they ſhould follow the example. To which propoſition, they agreed *unanimouſly*.

FUNERAL PROCESSION IN ALEXANDRIA.

THE XXII OF FEBRUARY.

AMERICA'S Jubilee, is paſsed—and the day of gladneſs is now cloathed in mourning, for

him who we moſt loved and delighted to honor. Though the day of mirth has been transformed into a day of ſorrow, it afforded one elevating conſideration to the citizens of Alexandria—that they ſhould once more publicly manifeſt their grief for the loſs and reſpect for the memory of their illuſtrious neighbor General GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The morning of "the day of mourning" was announced by a diſcharge of 16 rounds by captain Harper's company of artillery and a proceſsion was formed in King-ſtreet, preciſely at 11 o'clock (from a ſignal gun) by colonel Deneale who was appointed to marſhal the proceſsion, which was in the following order:

Officer of dragoons four paces in front, ſword drawn.

Eight dragoons diſmounted, two abreaſt, ſwords drawn.

16 Miſses from 9 to 12 years old, with white veils and ſcarfs trimmed with black, and linked together with garlands of ever-green, two abreaſt.

Major William Johnſton, an old continental officer, who ſerved with reputation during the revolutionary war, and who diſmiſsed at the concluſion thereof, the laſt of the Virginia line, bearing a ſtand of colors of the 11th Virginia regiment, which was uſed in the war and preſerved by him, and produced on this ſolemn occaſion.

16 Boys in complete uniform of blue and buff, from 7 to 9 years old, each having an infantry cap, with a motto in letters of gold, in front "*Washington our model*"—and an eſpontoon ſhouldered—marching by files.

Captain Simms's company of Silver Greys, by platoons.

Orator of the day and clergy.

Children of the free-ſchool ſupported by the bounty of the illuſtrious deceaſed, cloathed in a new ſuit of mourning (at the expence of the corporation) two abreaſt, headed by their teacher.

The high ſheriff of the county, and juſtices of the peace, the ſheriff bearing a white ſtaff.

The mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen of Alexandria, preceded by the ſergeant with a ſtaff.

The gentlemen of the Bar.

The preſident and directors of the Potomac company.

The officers and brethren of Lodge No. 22, with their regalia properly ſhrouded.

The officers and Brethren of Lodge No. 27.
Band of Muſic.

Militia officers of the county of Fairfax, belonging to the 60th regiment—by ſections.

The uniform companies of the 106 regiment in order—by ſections.

Captains and mates of veſsels, two abreaſt, bearing two globes, a chart, ſhip completely rigged, Quadrants, Log, Reel, &c. &c.

Mechanics of the Town.

Taylors with a flag emblematic of the profeſsion, borne by Mr. John Longdon, who has fol-

lowed his profeſsion for upwards of 30 years, and who ſerved as a dragoon in the revolutionary war.

Citizens four abreaſt.

After the line was formed, captain Simms's company of Silver Greys were ſent for major Johnſon and his ſtand of colors; they approached the line on the left, and paſsed in review to their ſtation in the line, when the whole were wheeled to the right, and marched down King-ſtreet, up Royal-ſtreet, through Cameron-ſtreet, and down Fairfax-ſtreet to the Preſbyterian church, which had been previouſly handſomely dreſsed in mourning, and which, for the preſent occaſion, was additionally ornamented in the following manner:

On the front of the pulpit was affixed in gold a large W.

The roſtrum, which accommodated the Orator, three officiating Clergymen, the Maſter and Wardens of Lodge No. 22, was raiſed in front of the pulpit, and covered with black. Two large

arches were raiſed on the Eaſt and Weſt galleries, and handſomely ornamented with evergreen, on the key ſtones of each appeared in gold the letter W.—Under the arches, on the ſide, were arranged the ladies dreſsed in white, with white veils and ſcarfs, wreaths, &c., who obligingly aſsiſted in the muſical part of the ceremony; and under thoſe on the oppoſite ſide were arranged the 16 miſses, as deſcribed in the order of the proceſsion their wreaths hanging in feſtoons in front of the gallery. In their rear appeared the 16 little boys in uniform before mentioned. On the front of the Eaſt, South and Weſt gallery was ſuſpended a portrait of the illuſtrious *Washington*, with the following inſcriptions annexed to each of them.

East Side.

"The ornament, Example, and defence of our Nation.

South.

"Firſt in War—firſt in Peace—firſt in the hearts of his Countrymen.

West.

Millions unborn ſhall venerate thy name, and call thee Saviour of their country.

The ſervice of the day commenced, with an anthem accompanied by inſtrumental muſic, after which the Rev. Mr. Davis, delivered a prayer calculated to lead the devotions of the audience to that God, whoſe beneficence had beſtowed and ſo long continued the invaluable life of our now lamented, and ever to be remembered *Washington*—Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic.— A narrative of the honors uſually paid to the memory of diſtinguiſhed characters, by the Rev. Mr. Muir—Muſic and Anthem.—Eulogy by Doctor Dick; Muſic and Anthem. The Throne of Grace was addreſsed in an affectionate prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Maffit—Inſtrumental Muſic.

Major Johnſon advancing the ſtand of colours, the little boys ſaluted them, uttering the words "Hail Sacred Relict," after which they were preſented to the 16 young miſses, in rotation, who ornamented them with their wreaths, pronouncing at the ſame time the following appropriate ſentences:

1. Thus we offer our tribute to the memory of *Washington.*

2. The Daughters of America ſhall long lament thy loſs.
3. He was acceptable as the return of Spring.
4. He was ornamental as the flowers of Summer.
5. He was beneficial as the fruits of Autumn.
6. He was terrible to oppreſsors as the ſtorms of Winter.
7. *Washington* was a ſtately oak.
8. *Washington* as a Sun illuminated the Weſtern Hemiſphere.
9. The Sun ſet, and gloom o'erſpread the land.
10. *Washington* ſleeps with his fathers.
11. Let the willow ſhade his grave.
12. Let the graſs mantle it.
13. Let the fragrant herb perfume.
14. Let the birds of the wood ſerenade it.
15. Let human voice chant a melancholy dirge.
16. Let the ſons of Columbia emulate the character of *Washington*.

The proceſsion returned from the Meeting

houſe, in the ſame order to King-ſtreet, where the whole were diſmiſsed, except the military, who were formed with a piece of artillery on the right and left, and captain Simpſon's company of Dragoons on the right of the whole, where they fired 16 rounds, each, by diviſions and platoons, with military exactneſs.

ODES

By the Ladies who aſſiſted in the muſical part of the ceremonies.

Come, Siſters, of the tuneful train,
In numbers ſad and ſlow,
Now ſwell the melancholy ſtrain
In notes attun'd to woe:

As chief, immerſ'd in grief profound,
Melpomene appear,
And bid the melting, plaintive ſound
Aſsail the liſt'ning ear.
No cheerful theme our thoughts purſue,
No hopes our minds accoſt,
A gloom of ſorrow veil our view,
For Nature's Treaſure's loſt!

With ſtrains of anguiſh let thy band
Arreſt Creation's ear:
Let diſtant worlds, at thy command,
Now ſhed the mournful tear.

* *
*

'Lorn Genius of a weeping land!
Your Freemen, in one fun'ral band,
With grief each feeling boſom torn,
Confeſs a *WASHINGTON* you mourn.

Illuſtrious Chief! thy natal day
No more awakes, the feſtive lay;
No more the viol's joyous ſound
Excites to mirth's fantaſtic round.

See! 'mid empyrean ſpheres of light,
The Hero from his heav'nly height
Our ſtreaming agonies appeaſe,
And bid our vain lamenting ceaſe.

To him, whoſe wiſe and dauntleſs ſoul,
Could the world's wayward fate controul;
To him, let glory's altar blaze,
To him, the ſoaring anthem raiſe.

* *
*

"Slowly ſtrike the ſolemn bell;
Nature, ſound thy deepeſt knell—
Pow'r of Muſic! touch the heart,
Nature there will do her part.
God of melancholy, come,
Penſive o'er the Hero's tomb;
In ſaddeſt ſtrains his loſs deplore,
With piercing cries rend ev'ry ſhore,
For *WASHINGTON'S* no more!

Glory, bring thy faireſt wreath,
Place it on thy Hero's urn:
Mercy, in ſoft accents breathe,
He ne'er made this boſom mourn,
God of Melancholy, &c.

Hold not back the ſacred tear,
Give to him a ſigh ſincere,
Sorrow! our grateful hearts preys deep;
Angels may joy, but Man muſt weep.
God of Melancholy, &c."

* *
*

"How happy he, who ſinks to reſt,
By all regretted, lov'd and bleſt.
For him the Orphan's pray'r ſhall riſe
And waſt his ſpirit to the ſkies.

To deck his grave ſhall Virtue bring
The earlieſt tribute of the Spring;
Whilſt in our hearts we'll raiſe a tomb,
Round which immortal wreaths ſhall bloom.

Peace to his ſoul! the fatal hour is paſt,
And ſilence o'er him has her mantle caſt.
His deeds, his virtues, are enroll'd by Fame;
Nor ſhall oblivion ever ſhroud his name.

Whilſt the ſad train, in ſoft and ſolemn lays
Dwells on his merit and records his praiſe;
Let the full chord to yon blue arch ariſe,
Our *WASHINGTON'S* tranſlated to the ſkies!

Illuſtrious ſhade! accept theſe artleſs lays,
The Muſe this tribute to thy mem'ry pays.
No more to thee by mortal can be given,
Much honor'd ſhade—the reſt is left to Heaven.

Oh! to thy country oft direct a ray
Of guardian light, from thy celeſtial day
Inſpire her Stateſmen, and inſtruct her Youth
To follow thee in Innocence and Truth."

Alexandria, February 24.

Doctor Eliſha Cullen Dick.

Sir,

The Committee appointed to make arrangements for the 22d of February, take pleaſure in expreſsing to you the entire approbation of the Eulogy pronounced by you, on our late illuſtrious Neighbor and Fellow Citizen, which they are well aſsured gave general ſatisfaction to your Fellow

Citizens; and they requeſt your permiſsion to have it publiſhed.

We are,
Very reſpectfully,
Your obed't ſerv'ts,

WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
CHARLES SIMMS,
JAMES MUIR,
THOMAS MARSHAL,
GEORGE DENEALE,
JONATHAN SWIFT.

Gentlemen,

The approbation which you have been pleaſed to expreſs, of the Eulogy pronounced by me, on our late illuſtrious Neighbor, and the aſsurances you entertain of the general ſatisfaction of the audience, afford me ample teſtimony of the good wiſhes of my Fellow Citizens, and produce in my mind the moſt lively and appropriate impreſsions.

Without conſidering it as poſſeſſing any intrinſic title to publicity, I feel bound to comply with your requeſt, and ſend you a copy for publication.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great reſpect,
Your obed't ſerv't,

ELISHA C. DICK.

ORATION.

In attempting to execute the part aſsigned me by your committee, on this ſorrowful occaſion, I riſe with a confidence in your indulgence, upon which I reſt an only hope, that my humble efforts may be found in any degree commenſurate with your moſt moderate expectations.

The people of America are this day aſsembled in multitudes, to mingle in grief, and to expreſs to the world in one united voice, the cauſe of their afflictions :—to cheriſh the recollection of

departed worth; and to evince to diſtant nations, that they are grateful to a benefactor.

If there be an animating thought, while yet the tear of ſorrow hangs upon the cheek, may it not be drawn from an imaginary view of that moſt intereſting picture, which America would at this moment exhibit, were it poſsible to be compriſed within the ſcope of viſion?

Four millions of the human race, free in their thoughts and affections—unreſtrained in their actions, widely diſperſed over an extenſive portion of the habitable globe, are ſeen devoted to a ſingle purpoſe;—A people detached by local cauſes—actuated in common life by oppoſite views, or rivals in the purſuit of ſimilar objects; —jealous in all other matters of general concern —are offering the tribute of affection to the memory of their common friend. In vain ſhall we examine the records of antiquity for its parallel. Worth ſo tranſcendent as to merit univerſal homage, with a correſpondent deſire to beſtow it, mark an event in the hiſtory of our country, that

may be conſidered as a phenomenon in the annals of man.

The inſtitution of games, the denomination of cities and empires, the erection of monuments of marble and bronze, have ſeverally ſerved to perpetuate the memory of illuſtrious characters; but how often may the parentage of their celebrity be traced to either a ſingle accident, or to a fortuitous combination of circumſtances. To which of the Sages, Patriots, or Heroes of paſt ages, ſhall we recur for an example of that uncommon aſſemblage of virtues and talents that were blended in the character of our beloved *Washington?* Be it the privilege of poſterity, when it ſhall deſire to honor unuſual merit, by comparative commendation, to employ his name as a term of ſuperlative applauſe; but let us no longer mutilate his well earned fame, by looking back to antiquity for his model. His early manifeſtation of extraordinary capacity—his uniform preference of the public good to private enjoyment—his unwearied labours in the ſervice of his country, for upwards of forty years, de-

ſervedly place him on the higheſt point of human exaltation.

Pre-eminence in ſocial life, is more frequently the effect of exertion than of unuſual talents; and moſt men might have been wiſer and better than they are, had improvement at all times been their fixed purpoſe: but the individual whom a beneficent Providence ſelected, as his favorite inſtrument to diſpenſe the bleſsings of political life and liberty to his country, ſeemed peculiarly fitted for that reſplendent commiſsion, by the munificent hand of nature. Preſages of his future eminence were to be drawn from his earlieſt life. While yet at ſchool, his deportment was ſuch as to procure him the confidence and reſpect of his young companions: He was the common arbiter of their juvenile diſputations, and his deciſions were concluſive and ſatisfactory.

Poſseſsing a mind peculiarly collected in its ſtructure, elevated in its views, and firm in its purpoſes, he ſaw at once the importance of intellectual aſcendency, and ſoon acquired the abſolute dominion of himſelf.—Endowments ſo

rare and ineſtimable drew him early into general view, and attracted the notice of the conſtituted authorities. At the age of twenty-one years, bearing a major's commiſsion in the provincial forces, he is ſelected by the Colonial executive of Virginia, for the performance of a critical and momentous embaſsy to the French commander on the Ohio. He engages in the perilous and reſponſible enterprize. Undaunted by the chill blaſts of winter—undiſmayed by a view of the pathleſs wild that lay before him, he takes his departure from Williamſburg, and moves on with unſhaken purpoſe to his point of deſtination. Having produced his credentials and remonſtrated ineffectually againſt the incurſions of the French, we ſee him on his return, environed by imminent and complicated dangers, from which the providential hand of Heaven alone can extricate him. He has already eſcaped the murderouſly meditated volley of the ſavage in ambuſh—he is now contending with the elements. Embarked with his few attendants on a haſtily conſtructed raft, the impetuoſity of the torrent, with aſsailing bodies of ice, bear him along their

turbulent courſe, and threaten inevitable deſtruction. The youthful hero, oppoſing his utmoſt ſtrength to the wayward current, is plunged into its icy boſom. For a moment he is inviſible, and his diſconſolate companions deplore the loſs of their leader;—But he riſes again, and buffeting the angry ſurface of the flood, recovers the raft, which is arreſted in its progreſs by an inſulated cluſter of rocks. The night approaches and patiently to wait the return of day is a point of neceſsity. Diſconſolate and drear the abode, but more terrible the ſurrounding proſpect. The intenſe ſeverity of the weather in recompenſe for his ſufferings preſented in the morning an animated ſpectacle. The ice locked and firm, enables him to proceed in ſafety to the deſtined ſhore, and he purſues without further impediment his homeward way.

The extraordinary capacity, firſt exemplified in the proſecution of this inaugural miſsion, was afterwards more amply diſplayed on the Banks of Monongahela.—On that occaſion, the ſeveral important properties eſsential to military com-

mand, were manifeſted in the preſervation of the remnant of a vanquiſhed army. A youth untutored in the ſchools of war—by the peculiar ſtrength and ingenuity of his own mind, effected an atchievement, that would have given additional luſtre to the fame of a diſtinguiſhed veteran.

An eventful page in the book of fate, was yet undiſcloſed. An era approached when the hero of Monongahela, was to be introduced to an admiring world;—A memorable epoch, that was at once to give exiſtence to one of the moſt extenſive empires on earth, and to ſtamp a brilliant immortality on the individual, who was choſen by Heaven to execute its mighty mandate. The American colonies, the legitimate offspring of Britain, feel the hand that ſhould foſter, become oppreſsive and ſevere. They venture but affectionately to complain.—The parent rebukes, urges ſubmiſsion, impoſes with augmented rigor and threatens coerſion. Petitions and reſpectful expoſtulations are tried ineffectually. In pacific, but in more dignified terms, they now remon-

ſtrate.—They appeal to reaſon, to juſtice and truth. Parental diſpleaſure is kindling into wrath and revenge. They view at a diſtance the gathering ſtorm and prepare to encounter it. Dreadful the impending conflict and incalculable the iſsue; but the price of victory is ineſtimable. A ſenſe of common injury, common danger, and common intereſt, inſpire union and energy. They collect their little army, untried, undiſciplined. In the hands of their beloved *Washington*, they at the ſame moment depoſit the chief command and their hopes of ſucceſs.—Pledged to himſelf, his fellow citizens and to his God, he accepts the ſacred truſt, and determines to give liberty to his country, or periſh in the enterprize. Thus prepared and thus headed, making a ſolemn appeal to the inhabitants of the earth, they implore the Almighty aid, and enter upon the unequal and terrible combat.

It is unneceſsary to our preſent purpoſe to trace minutely the chain of ſucceeding incidents. The iſsue at once gave birth to our wide ſpreading empire, and crowned the hero with wreaths

of immortal glory. Gazing nations paſsing in wonder from the magnificent work to its author, are unſettled as to their chief point of admiration; while Columbia, growing with celeſtial rapture, greets with boundleſs gratitude and affection her favorite Son.

The Saviour of his country, diſbanding his martial ranks, tenders his ſage advice to his fellow citizens, beſtows a benediction on his companions in arms, and retires to the calm retreat of private life.

Smiling peace reſumes her gentle reign. Agriculture and commerce, reviving from their bed of anguiſh, lead on in triumph to the altar of liberty, their long train of national bleſsings. A plan for the preſervation of the altar, and the equitable diſtribution of its bleſsings, requires the aid of the aggregate wiſdom of the United States. Amidſt this brilliant aſsemblage, this conſtellation of enlightened minds, the father of his people again appears and ſhines ſupremely refulgent. Reſtraining by his harmonizing pre-

ſence, the diſcordant operation of ſocial intereſts, tempering the ardor of diſcuſsion, and holding up to view the balance of relative rights, he ſaw their united labors terminate in the production of a ſyſtem or general government, which, receiving the ſanction of his approbation, became the palladium of the national independence.

Once more, in obedience to the united ſuffrage of his country, he foregoes the enjoyment of domeſtic ſcenes, and accepts the ſuperintendency of the great and mighty concerns of the empire. Events ariſe in the courſe of his adminiſtration that call forth freſh demonſtrations of his ſuperior wiſdom.

The exiſting relations between America and the two great contending nations of Europe, neceſsarily placed the former in a ſituation peculiarly hazardous and embarraſsing. Devotees in the cauſe of republicaniſm, it was impoſsible for its citizens to become unconcerned ſpectators of the eventful conteſt. Lively impreſsions of gratitude ſtill remained for the magnanimous ſuc-

cors formerly received from one of the powers, which naturally inſpired a warm intereſt in the iſsue of the war, and had a ſtrong tendency to draw them ultimately within its deſtructive vortex. But the vigilant guardian of his country's ſafety, by baſing his poſition on the broad and commanding ground of neutrality, moſt effectually ſecuring our peace, our honor, and our independence.

After eight ſucceſsive years, in the autumn of his life, excluſively devoted to the national intereſt, he is permitted to repoſe a while his venerable head on the pillow of domeſtic eaſe; and but a little while is his repoſe free from interruption. The eſtabliſhment of a military force is deemed neceſsary for the public ſafety, and the laureled veteran is ſolicited, and agrees to take the proviſional command. But the fleeting and variegated ſcenes of his probationary exiſtence were drawing to a cloſe. The inauſpicious gloom which had excited the apprehenſion of America having, in a great meaſure, diſappeared—*the ſoul of this great and good man took its final departure to the manſions of eternal reſt.*

To his ſurvivors, in the unexampled tenor of his actions, he has bequeathed a legacy of ineſtimable value. In the walks of private life, he was no leſs exemplary than in the more conſpicuous ſcenes of public employment. His private friendſhip terminated only with his lateſt breath. Modeſt and unaſſuming, yet dignified in his manners—acceſsable and communicative; yet ſuperior to familiarity, he inſpired and preſerved the love and reſpect of all who knew him. For the promotion of all public and uſeful undertaking, he was ſingularly munificent. The indigent and diſtreſsed, were at all times ſubjects of his ſympathy and concern. His charity flowed in quiet but conſtant ſtreams, from a fountain that was at no time ſuffered to ſuſtain the ſmalleſt diminution. No purſuit or avocation, however momentous, was permitted to interrupt his ſyſtematic attention to the children of want. His anxious ſolicitude on this ſcore is pathetically exemplified in a letter written in 1775, at a time when the unorganized ſtate of the army might have demanded his excluſive concern. Addreſsing himſelf to the late Lund Waſhington,

he writes—" Let the hoſpitality of the houſe be " kept with reſpect to the poor. Let no one go " away hungry. If any of this kind of people " ſhould be in want of corn, ſupply their neceſ- " ſities, provided it does not encourage them in " idleneſs. I have no objection to your giving " my money in charity, when you think it will " be well beſtowed. I mean that it is my deſire, " that it ſhould be done. You are to conſider " that neither myſelf nor my wife are now in the " way to do theſe good offices."

Such, my fellow citizens, was the man whoſe memory we have aſsembled to honor. It has been your peculiar felicity often to have ſeen him on the footing of ſocial intimacy. That the inhabitants of Alexandria, held a diſtinguiſhed place in his affection, you have had repeated teſtimony. You have ſeen his ſenſibility awakened, on occaſions calculated to call forth a diſplay of his partiality. The laſt time we met to offer our ſalutations, and expreſs our inviolable attachment to the venerable ſage, on his retiring from the chief Magiſtracy of the Union, you may

remember that in telling you how peculiarly grateful were your expreſsions, the viſible emotions of his great ſoul, had almoſt deprived him of the power of utterance.

But heaven has reclaimed its treaſure, and America has loſt its firſt of patriots and beſt of men—its ſhield in war; in peace its brighteſt ornament, the avenger of its wrongs, the oracle of its wiſdom and the mirror of its perfection. His fair fame, ſecure in its immortality, ſhall ſhine thro' countleſs ages with undiminiſhed luſtre. It ſhall be the ſtateman's polar-ſtar, the hero's deſtiny; the boaſt of age; the companion of maturity, and the goal of youth. It ſhall be the laſt national office of hoary dotage, to teach the infant that hangs on his trembling knee, to liſp the name of *Washington*.

NATCHES, *February* 21, 1800.

LINES BY DOCTOR G. PFEIFFER.

Sacred to the memory of the late and much lamented General GEORGE WASHINGTON, to be ſung at the Chapel, on this day.

I.

HAIL ſainted ſpirit of unrivall'd worth!
Hail glorious chieftain, who gave to freedom birth!
How did the Heavens with joyful peals reſound,
When thy death tidings, roll'd the ſpheres around!

II.

But ah! How diff'rent is the ſcene below,
Where loſs of thee, has fill'd each heart with woe!
Ye muſes, all your choiceſt incenſe bring,
And round his hallow'd tomb, ſoft dirges ſing.

III.

Daughters of Heav'n fair freedom's genius weep;
And at his ſhrine, unceaſing vigils keep—
Let diſtant ages learn his matchleſs fame,
And unborn millions venerate his name.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Shaw, ſecretary to the Preſident, communicated the following meſsage:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the houſe of Repreſentatives,

In compliance with the requeſt in one of the reſolutions of Congreſs of the 21ſt of December laſt, I tranſmitted a copy of thoſe reſolutions by my ſecretary, Mr. Shaw, to Mrs. *Washington*, aſsuring her of the profound reſpect Congreſs will ever bear to her perſon and character; of their condolence in the late afflicting diſpenſation of Providence, and intreating her aſsent to the interment of the remains of General *George Washington*, in the manner expreſsed in the firſt reſolution.—As the ſentiments of that virtuous lady, not leſs beloved by this nation than ſhe is at preſent afflicted, can never be ſo well expreſsed as in her own words; I tranſmit to Congreſs her original letter.

It would be an attempt of too much delicacy to make any comments upon it; but there can be no doubt, that the nation at large, as well as all the branches of the government, will be highly gratified by any arrangement which may diminiſh the ſacrifice ſhe makes of her individual feelings.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Jan. 8, 1800.

Mrs. WASHINGTON'S LETTER.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 31, 1799.

SIR,

WHILE I feel with keeneſt anguiſh, the late diſpenſation of Divine Providence, I cannot be inſenſible to the mournful tributes of reſpect and veneration, which are paid to the memory of my dear deceaſed huſband; and, as his beſt ſervices and moſt anxious wiſhes, were always devoted to the welfare and happineſs of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated, and

gratefully remembered, affords no inconſiderable conſolation.

Taught by the great example, which I have ſo long had before me, never to oppoſe my private wiſhes to the public will, I muſt conſent to the requeſt made by Congreſs, which you have had the goodneſs to tranſmit me, and in doing this, I need not, I cannot ſay, what a ſacrifice of individual feeling I make to a ſenſe of public duty.

With grateful acknowledgment, and unfeigned thanks for the perſonal reſpect, and evidences of condolence, expreſsed by Congreſs and yourſelf,

I remain very reſpectfully,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
And humble ſervant,

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

NOTICE

TAKEN OF

Gen. George Washington,

IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF EUROPE, *&c.*

PARIS, February 11.

*ORDER OF THE DAY.**

For the conſular guard, and all the troops of the Republic.

WASHINGTON is no more. That great man fought againſt tyranny. He firmly eſtabliſhed the liberty of his country. His memory will be ever dear to the French people, as it muſt be to every friend of freedom in the two worlds, and eſpecially to the French ſoldiers,

* *Waſhington's birth day.*

who like him and the Americans, bravely fight for Liberty and Equality.

The firſt conſul in conſequence orders, that for ten days black crapes ſhall be ſuſpended to all the ſtandards and flags of the Republic.

FUNERAL ORATION ON WASHINGTON, delivered in the temple of Mars, by Louis Fortanes, the 20th Feb.

FRANCE, unbiaſsed by thoſe narrow prejudices which exiſt between nations, and admiring virtue wherever it be found, decrees this tribute of reſpect to the manes of *WASHINGTON*. At this moment ſhe contributes to the diſcharge of a debt due by two nations. No government, whatever form it bears, or whatever opinion it holds, can refuſe its reſpect to this great father of liberty. The people who ſo lately ſtigmatized *WASHINGTON* as a rebel, regard even the enfran-

chiſement of America, as one of thoſe events conſecrated by hiſtory and by paſt ages. Such is the veneration excited by great characters. The American revolution, the contemporary of our own, is fixed forever. *Washington* began it with energy, and finiſhed it with moderation—He knew how to maintain it, purſuing always the proſperity of his country; and this aim alone can juſtify at the tribunal of the Moſt High, enterpriſes ſo extraordinary.

To ſpeak the eulogy of the hero of America, requires the ſublimeſt eloquence of the firſt of orators. I reflect with ſentiments of admiration, that this temple, ornamented with the trophies of valor, was raiſed up in an age of genius, an age which produced as many great writers as illuſtrious commanders. Then, the memory of heroes was entruſted to orators whoſe genius gave immortality. Now, glory ſhines with luſtre [*eclat*]; and in every country the glory of the fine arts is ſhrouded in darkneſs. My voice is too feeble to be heard on an occaſion ſo ſolemn and momentous, and ſo new to me. But as that

voice is pure; as it has never flattered any ſpecies of tyranny; it has never been rendered unworthy of celebrating heroiſm and virtue.

Nevertheleſs, theſe funeral and military honors will ſpeak to all hearts; it needs not the aid of ſpeech, to raiſe ſtrong and undeſcribable emotions. The mourning which the firſt conſul orders for *Washington* declares to France that *Washington* example is not loſt. It is leſs for the illuſtrious general, than for the benefactor and the friend of a great people, that the crape of mourning now covers our banners and the uniform of our warriors. Neither do we prepare that unmeaning pomp, ſo contrary to policy and humanity, in which inſult is offered to humanity, contempt to venerable ruins, and calumny to the tomb. Every exalted idea, every uſeful truth, is ſeen in this aſsembly. I ſpeak before warriors, the honorable praiſes of a warrior firm in adverſity, modeſt in victory, and humane in every ſtage of fortune. Before the miniſters of the French republic, I ſpeak the praiſes of a man whom ambition never ſwayed, and whoſe every

care tended to the welfare of his country; a man who unlike others have changed empires, lived in peace in his native land; that land which he had freed, and in which he had held the higheſt rank; and died as a ſimple individual.

An affecting piece aſsociates the ſhade of Franklin with the eulogy of *Washington*, and re calls to mind the amiable virtues of that ſage, ſo celebrated in France, whom poſterity will regard as the brother of the hero of America.

In that piece, the orator finds tints of a finer hue, to paint the virtues of the hero.

"*Washington*, ſays he, offers examples not leſs worthy of imitation. Amidſt all the diſorder of camps; amidſt all the exceſses inſeparable from a civil war, humanity took refuge in his tent, and was never repulſed. In triumph and in defeat, he was always as tranquil as wiſdon, as ſimple as virtue. The finer feelings of the heart never abandoned him, even in thoſe moments when his own intereſt would ſeem to juſtify a recurrence to the

laws of vengeance. This I call thee to atteſt, O youthful Aſgill ! thou whoſe misfortunes have intereſted England, France, and America ! With what aſsiduous care did *Washington* endeavor to delay a ſentence which the laws of war would have precipitated ! He expected that a voice, then all powerful, would have been heard acroſs the expanſive ocean, and demanded a pardon which could not be refuſed. That voice, ſo conformable to the feelings of his heart, was heard and felt; and the day which ſaved an innocent victim ought to be inſcribed among the moſt glorious of victorious and independent America."

Here the author ſeems to elevate himſelf, or rather to ſoar with the great men, whoſe neceſsary courſe and inevitable deſtiny he ſo admirably deſcribes.

"It is theſe extraordinary men who appear at intervals on this vaſt ſcene, with characters commanding and illuſtrious. An unknown and ſuperior cauſe ſends them when it is fit, to lay the foundations of new, or to build up the ruins

of old empires. It is in vain that theſe men ſtep aſide, or mingle in the crowd: deſtiny leads them on; they are carried from obſtacle to obſtacle, from triumph to triumph, until they arrive at the ſummit of power. Something ſupernatural animates all their thoughts: an irreſiſtable movement is given to all their enterpriſes. The multitude ſtill ſeeking them among themſelves, and find them not: they raiſe their eyes, and ſee in a ſphere, dazzling with light and glory, thoſe whom their ignorance and envy would call raſh. *Washington* had not thoſe high and commanding traits which ſtrike every mind: he diſplayed more order and juſtice, than force and elevation in his ideas. He poſſeſsed above all, in a ſuperior degree, that quality which ſome call vulgar, but which very few poſſeſs; that quality not leſs uſeful to the government of ſtates than to the conduct of life, and which gives more tranquility than emotion to the ſoul, and more happineſs than glory to thoſe who poſſeſs it:—it is of good ſenſe that I ſpeak."—"Audacity deſtroys, Genius elevates, good ſenſe preſerves and perfects. Genius is charged with

the glory of empires; but good ſenſe alone aſsures their ſafety and repoſe."

So many intereſts are here united with the pleaſure of once more finding French eloquence, that we are ſure of the attention of our audience, by multiplying quotations.

"His end pourtrayed all the domeſtic virtues—as his life had been an illuſtrious example in war and politics. America regarded with reſpect the manſion which contained her defender: from that retreat, where ſo much glory dwelt, ſage counſels iſsued, which had not leſs weight than in the days of his power; but death has ſwept all away; he died in the midſt of thoſe occupations which ſweeten domeſtic life, and ſupport us in the infirmities of age.

"From every part of that America which he has delivered, the cry of grief is heard. It belonged to France to echo back the mournful ſound; it ought to vibrate on every generous heart. The ſhade of *Washington*, on entering

beneath this lofty dome, will find a Turenne, a Catinat, a Conde, all of whom have fixed their habitation here. If theſe illuſtrious warriors have not ſerved in the ſame cauſe during life, yet the fame of all will unite them in death. Opinions ſubject to the caprices of the world and to time; opinions, weak and changeable, the inheritance of humanity, vaniſh in the tomb: but glory and virtue live forever. When departed from this ſtage, the great men of every age and of every place, become, in ſome meaſure, compatriots and cotemporaries—They form but one family in the memory of the living; and their examples are renewed in every ſucceſſive age. Thus, within theſe walls, the valor of *Washington* attracts the regard of Conde; his modeſty is applauded by Turenne; his philoſophy draws him to the boſom of Citinat; a people who admit the ancient dogma of a tranſmigration of ſouls, will often confeſs that the ſoul of Catinat dwells in the boſom of *Washington*.

"The voice of Republicaniſm, which reſounds from every part of theſe walls, ought to

pleaſe, above all, the defenders of America. Can they not love those ſoldiers who after their example, repelled the enemies of their country? We approach with pleaſure thoſe veterans, whoſe trophies add luſtre to theſe walls, and ſome of whom have gained laurels with *Washington*, in the wilds of Carolina and Virginia.

"But there is ſomething more due to the memory of *Washington;* it is the union of France and America; it is the happineſs of each; it is Peace between the two nations. It now ſeems to me, that *Washington* calls to all France, from the very ſummit of his dome—"Magnanimous People!—you who know ſo well how to honor glory, I have conquered for independence; the happineſs of my country was the reward of that victory. Imitate not the firſt half of my life; it is the ſecond that recommends me to poſterity.

"Yes, thy councils ſhall be heard, O *Washington!* O Warrior! O Legiſlator! O Citizen, without reproach. He who *while yet young*,

ſurpaſses thee in battles, ſhall, like thee, with his triumphant hands, heal the wounds of his country. Even now we have his diſpoſition, his character, for the pledge: and his warlike genius, unfortunately neceſsary, ſhall ſoon lead ſweet peace into this temple of war: then the ſentiment of univerſal joy ſhall obliterate the remembrance of oppreſsion and injuſtice.—Already the oppreſsed forget their ills, in looking to the future. The acclamations of every age will be offered to the hero who gives happineſs to France, and ſeeks to reſtore it in the contending world.

AMSTERDAM, March 23.

"AMIDST the homage in Europe, paid to the memory of the illuſtrious *WASHINGTON*, that by the ſociety, known by the name of *Felix Meritis* (an aſsociation of friends to the arts and ſciences, eſtabliſhed in this city) holds a diſtinguiſhed rank." The following are the moſt prominent traits:

On Friday, the 22d of March, this reſpectable ſociety, paid its tribute of reſpect to the manes of that venerable man, by a funeral ceremonial, accompanied with the moſt expreſsive emblems of reſpect and affliction.

At the bottom of the hall ſtood a tomb in the form of an obeliſk, with the buſt of *Washington*, on one ſide the emblem of the ſociety crowned him with laurels; on the oppoſite, the genius of humanity in tears, bewailing his loſs; in front of the monument was ſeen the following inſcription: *This ſociety honors the merits of ſo great a man, whoſe death humanity deplores.*"

The majeſtic ceremony commenced by a diſcourſe delivered by Mr. I. Kinker, a celebrated advocate of this city, introductory to the funeral ceremonial; this was followed by a ſolemn hymn, compoſed by R. I. Uilenbrack, and ſet to plaintive muſic, adapted to the melancholy occaſion, by Mr. B. Ruloffs—after which Mr. Kinker pronounced an elegy, replete with ſentiments worthy of the ſubject, and with that

eloquent ſenſibility that did equal honor to the hero and legiſlator, the object thereof, and to its learned author. All the Americans preſent in the city attended on the occaſion. The ceremonial terminated by an analogous diſcourſe, delivered by Mr. Bourne, conſul general of the United States of America, in the following terms:—

Citizens of the American nation preſent, it is with emotions of the moſt lively ſenſibility, that I have been witneſs to the diſtinguiſhed marks of homage that this reſpectable ſociety have paid the great, the illuſtrious *Washington*, the model of patriotiſm, the father of his country, and the ornament of his age. If America alone can boaſt of having given birth to him, other nations are jealous of the glory of rendering to him the eulogium due to his genius and talents, and to mingle their regrets with thoſe of a grateful people, who ſo afflicting lament his death. Such teſtimonials of regret ſpeak the unfeigned language of the heart—the true eloquence of the ſoul.

Such is the noble triumph of virtue, and the ſweet reward of a life devoted to the happineſs of mankind—Such is the effect of that moral electricity, that it animates every liberal and enlightened mind, and gives new force to the bonds of ſocial order, uniting, by a principle of fraternal ſympathy, nations, that oceans would in vain divide. This ſolemn and auguſt ceremony recalls to mind a ſeries of events that will be dear to the citizens of the United States—they will ſee in it, a new and intereſting token of friendſhip on the part of the Batavian nation, which can never be effaced as long as the name of *Washington* ſhall be remembered in America, and the eclat of his character admired in the world —And when the weeping cyprus that over-ſhades his venerable manes ſhall be reduced to duſt, and when not a ſingle veſtige ſhall remain of the proud marble that now ornaments his tomb, he will ſtill live in the affections of a generous and grateful people, and his memory will be cheriſhed by every friend to freedom and virtue.

Penetrated by your attention on the occa-

ſion, as memorable in the annals of hiſtory, as afflicting to humanity, I offer you, in the name of my fellow-citizens, the tribute of our grateful acknowledgment, and moſt ardent wiſhes for your happineſs—May the termination of the eighteenth century, ſo fertile in important events, at once give peace to Europe, cloſe the wounds of a long and deſtructive war, and again open to the Batavian nation thoſe fruitful ſources of commerce and general proſperity, which in the hands of an intelligent, induſtrious and moral people, exceed all calculation."

EULOGIUM

Delivered before the AMERICAN OFFICERS *and* SAILORS *in the port of London, on the character and virtues of our deceaſed* WASHINGTON.

THE officers and ſailors of the American ſhips in the port of London, yeſterday paid a juſt reſpect to the memory of their deceaſed friend

General *Washington*, by attending at St. John's Church, Wapping, in naval mourning. We dare not record his death without attempting to pronounce his panegyric. This mournful office is both our duty and our inclination; but we confeſs, that we feel our powers oppreſsed into ſluggiſhneſs by the ſenſe of its difficulty. To build up goodly phraſes into rhetorical periods, and attach to the name of *Washington* all ſplendid generalities of praiſe, were indeed an eaſy taſk. But ſuch vague declamation, at all times an unworthy offering to the memory of the departed, is peculiarly unappropriate to the ſober and definite greatneſs of his character. Tranquil and firm he moved with one pace in one path, and neither vaulted or tottered.—He poſſeſsed from his earlieſt years that prophetic conſciouſneſs of his future being, which both makes and marks the few great men of the world, who combine a deep ſenſe of internal power, with imaginations capable of bodying forth lofty undertakings. His feelings, conſtitutionally profound and vehement, (and which, if uncounteracted by the majeſty of his views, would have been wild and

ferocious) gave him a perpetual energy; while the neceſsity of counteracting and curbing theſe feelings gradually diſciplined his ſoul to that auſtere ſelf-command, which informed and moulded the whole man, his actions, his countenance, his every geſture. Thus, ſympathizing inwardly with man, as an ideal, not with men as companions, he perfected in himſelf that character, which all are compelled to feel, though few are capable of analyſing, the character of a commanding genius. His ſucceſses, therefore, great in themſelves, and ſublime in the effects which followed them, were ſtill greater, ſtill more ſublime, from the means by which they were attained. It may be affirmed, with truth, that if fortune and felicity of accident were to reſume from his ſucceſses all which they had contributed, more would remain to him than perhaps to any man equally celebrated; his ſucceſses were but the outward and viſible language of that which had pre-exiſted in his mind. But this character and theſe praiſes others have approached or attained, who, great in the detail of their conduct for the purpoſes of perſonal ambition, had ſubdued and fettered their feeble paſsions,

only to become more entirely the ſlaves of a darker and more pernicious influence. In *Washington* this principle and habit of ſelf ſubjugation never degenerated into a mere inſtrument; it poſſeſsed itſelf of his whole nature; he ripened his intellectual into moral greatneſs, intenſely energetic yet perſeveringly innocent, his hope, the happineſs of mankind; and God, and his own conſcience, his end! Hence among a people eminently querulous and already impregnated with the germs of diſcordant parties, he directed the executive power firmly and unoſtentatiouſly. He had no vain conceit of being himſelf all; and did thoſe things only which he only could do.

And finally he retired, his country half reluctant yet proud in the teſtimony which her conſtitution and liberty received from his retirement. He became entirely the huſband and the maſter of his family: and the lines which Santeul compoſed for the ſtatue of the great Conde in the gardens of Chantilly were yet more

applicable to the father and hero of the American Republic.

> Quem modo palleban fugitives fluctibus amnes
> Terrbilem, bello, nunc docta per otia princeps
> Pacis amans, leatos dat in hoftes ludere fontes.

Washington thought, felt, and acted in and for his age and country; the ſame temperance preſided over his opinions as his actions. He ſympathiſed with the moral and religious feelings of the great maſs of his fellow-citizens, and was that ſincerely, which others aſsuming politically, have betrayed hypocriſy, when they meant to have exhibited condeſcending greatneſs. He neither ruſhed before his age and country, nor yet attempted to under-act himſelf; his actions, from the leaſt to the greateſt, he inſpired with one high and ſacred charm, by being always in earneſt! Poſterity will adjudge to him the title of Great, with more ſound and heart-felt ſuffrage, becauſe he appeared no greater.

The following elegantly drawn character, of General WASHINGTON, *was publiſhed in London, Jan.* 24, 1800.

THE melancholy account of the death of General *WASHINGTON*, was brought by a veſſel from Baltimore, which has arrived off Dover.

General *WASHINGTON*, was, we believe, in his 68th year. The height of his perſon was about five feet eleven; his cheſt full; and his limbs, though rather ſlender, well ſhaped and muſcular. His head was ſmall, in which reſpect he reſembled the make of a great number of his countrymen. His eyes were of a light grey color; and, in proportion to the length of his face, his noſe was long. Mr. Stewart, the eminent portrait painter, uſed to ſay, there were features in his face totally different from what he had obſerved in that of any other human being, the ſockets of the eyes, for inſtance, were larger than what he ever met with before, and the upper part of his noſe broader.——All his features, he obſerved,

were indicative of the ſtrongeſt paſsions; yet, like Socrates, his judgment and great ſelf-command have always made him appear a man of a different caſt in the eyes of the world. He always ſpoke with great diffidence, and ſometimes heſitated for a word; but it was always to find one particularly well adapted to his meaning. His language was manly and expreſsive. At levee, his diſcourſe with ſtrangers turned principally upon the ſubject of America; and if they had been through any remarkable places, his converſation was free and particularly intereſting, for he was intimately acquainted with every part of the country. He was much more open and free in his behaviour at levee than in private, and in the company of ladies ſtill more ſo than when ſolely with men.

Few perſons ever found themſelves for the firſt time in the preſence of general *Washington*, without being impreſsed with a certain degree of veneration and awe; nor did thoſe emotions ſubſide on a cloſer acquaintance; on the contrary, his perſon and deportment were ſuch as

rather tended to augment them. The hard ſervice he had ſeen, the important and laborious offices he had filled, gave a kind of auſterity to his countenance, and a reſerve to his manners: yet he was the kindeſt huſband, the moſt humane maſter, the ſteadieſt friend.

The whole range of hiſtory does not preſent to our view a character upon which we can dwell with ſuch entire and unmixed admiration. The long life of General *Washington* is not ſtained by a ſingle blot. He was indeed a man of ſuch rare endowments, and ſuch fortunate temperament, that every action he performed was equally exempted from the charge of vice or weakneſs.—Whatever he ſaid or did, or wrote, was ſtamped with a ſtriking or peculiar propriety. His qualities were ſo happily blended, and ſo nicely harmoniſed, that the reſult was a great and perfect whole. The powers of his mind, and the diſpoſitions, of his heart, were admirably ſuited to each other. It was a union of the moſt conſummate prudence with the moſt perfect moderation. His views, though large and liberal, were

never extravagant: his virtues, though comprehenſive and beneficent, were diſcriminating, judicious and practical.

Yet his character, though regular and uniform, poſſeſsed none of the littleneſs which may ſometimes belong to theſe deſcriptions of men. It formed a majeſtic pile, the effect of which was not impaired, but improved by order and ſymmetry. There was nothing in it to dazzle by wildneſs, and ſurpriſe by eccentricity. It was of a higher ſpecies of moral beauty. It contained every thing great and elevated, but it had no falſe and tinſel ornament. It was not the model cried by the faſhion and circumſtance: its excellence was adapted to the true and juſt moral taſte, incapable of change from the varying accidents of manners, of opinions and times.—General *Washington* is not the idol of a day, but the hero of ages!

Placed in circumſtances of the moſt trying difficulty at the commencement of the American conteſt, he accepted that ſituation which was pre-

eminent in danger and reſponſibility. His perſeverance overcome every obſtacle; his moderation conciliated every oppoſition; his genius ſupplied every reſource; his enlarged view could plan, reviſe, and improve every branch of civil and military operation. He had the ſuperior courage which can act or forbear to act, as true policy dictates, careleſs of the reproaches of ignorance either in power or out of power. He knew how to conquer by waiting, in ſpite of obloquy, for the moment of victory; and he merited true praiſe by deſpiſing undeſerved cenſure. In the moſt arduous moments of the conteſt, his prudent firmneſs proved the ſalvation of the cauſe which he ſupported.

His conduct was, on all occaſions, guided by the moſt pure diſintereſtedneſs. Far ſuperior to low and groveling motives, he ſeemed even to be uninfluenced by that ambition, which has juſtly been called the inſtinct of great ſouls. He acted ever as if his country's welfare, and that alone, was the moving ſpring. His excellent mind needed not even the ſtimulus of ambition,

or the proſpect of fame. Glory was but a ſecondary conſideration. He performed great actions, he perſevered in a courſe of laborious utility, with an equanimity that neither ſought diſtinction, nor was flattered by it. His reward was in the conſciouſneſs of his own rectitude, and in the ſucceſs of his patriotic efforts.

As his elevation to the chief power was the unbiaſsed choice of his countrymen, his exerciſe of it was agreeable to the purity of its origin. As he had neither ſolicited nor uſurped dominion, he had neither to contend with the oppoſition of rivals, nor the revenge of enemies. As his authority was undiſputed, ſo it required no jealous precautions, no rigorous ſeverity. His government was mild and gentle; it was beneficent and liberal; it was wiſe and juſt. His prudent adminiſtration conſolidated and enlarged the dominion of an infant republic. In voluntarily reſigning the magiſtracy which he had filled with ſuch diſtinguiſhed honor, he enjoyed the unequalled ſatisfaction of leaving to the ſtate he

had contributed to eſtabliſh, the fruits of his wiſdom and the example of his virtues.

It is ſome conſolation, amidſt the violence of ambition and the criminal thirſt of power, of which ſo many inſtances occur around us, to find a character whom it is honorable to admire, and virtuous to imitate. A Conqueror, for the freedom of his country! A legiſlator for its ſecurity! A magiſtrate, for its happineſs! His glories were never ſullied by thoſe exceſses into which the higheſt qualities are apt to degenerate. With the greateſt virtues he was exempt from the correſponding vices. He was a man in whom the elements were ſo mixed that "Nature might have ſtood up to all the world" and owned him as her work. His fame, bounded by no country, will be confined to no age. The character of General *Washington*, which his cotemporaries regret and admire, will be tranſmitted to poſterity; and the memory of his virtues, while patriotiſm and virtue are held ſacred among men, will remain undiminiſhed.

TRIBUTE

To the memory of General George Washington, among our citizens abroad.

ON the 14th of January the intelligence reſpecting the death of general *Washington* reached the Havanna. The grief occaſioned thereby was moſt ſtrongly evinced. Mr. Morton, our conſul at that city, immediately iſſued an addreſs to the Americans; ſuggeſting the public evidences to be given of their ſorrow on the mournful occaſion. The numerous veſſels in the harbor (about one hundred ſail) were directed to ſuſpend their flags half-maſt high for three ſucceſſive days; and the citizens to wear crape on their left arms, both things which were inſtantly and univerſally complied with.

The United States ſloop of war Norfolk, captain Bainbridge, then in harbor, the private armed ſhips, Superior, captain Cunningham, Good Friends, captain Earl, brig Liberty, captain Henderſon, with ſeveral others diſcharged minute guns throughout the day.

The conſul alſo communicated the intelligence by letter to the Spaniſh governor (the marquis de Somervellos) who returned a polite and condoling anſwer, declaring the ſympathetic intereſt he took therein, with every admirer of thoſe "exalted virtues and patriotiſm" of which the world was bereaved in the loſs of our illuſtrious citizen.

PORT-REPUBLICAN, January 9th, 1800.

To the commanders of the American veſſels in this port.

Having a confirmation of the melancholy news of the death of General *GEORGE WASHINGTON*, you are hereby deſired as a teſtimony of reſpect to his memory, and an evidence of the deep regret we all as American citizens muſt feel at the loſs of ſo great and good a man, to hoiſt your flags half maſt for three days ſucceſsively. It is alſo requeſted that thoſe veſsels that are armed will commence after twelve o'clock, diſ-

charging minute guns in rotation—Setting aſide for a moment how peculiarly endeared his character is to every American, and the eſtimation it is held in by all the world, his being commander in chief of the armies of the United States, demands this attention being paid to his memory. All the citizens of the United States that are now here will wear black crape on their left arm for three days.

ROBERT RITCHIE.

This recommendation as ſoon as iſsued was promptly executed; upon a given ſignal all the American veſsels in the harbor diſplayed their flags half maſt; and at 12 o'clock, the ſnow Charlotte of Baltimore, captain Moaffet commenced diſcharging minute guns, proclaiming afar the melancholy tidings. This veſsel was followed by the ſchooner Adventure, captain Deveraux, of Philadelphia, and ſeveral others; all the American citizens appeared with crape on their arms and every teſtimony of regret was exhibited at the loſs of the beloved and illuſtrious *WASHINGTON.*

St. Jago de Cuba, January 22, 1800.

On the 15th we received at this city the awful and diſtreſsing account, of the death of that friend of mankind—the great—the good—*George Washington*.—The Americans in port wear crape for 13 days, during which time the American flag is raiſed half maſt. On the firſt day of mourning, two American veſsels in port, fired in the morning, at noon and in the evening 13 minute guns. Many reſpectable ſtrangers here, requeſted permiſsion and join us in the ſolemn tribute of reſpect—Reflections the moſt ſerious, ſeem to have taken poſseſsion of every countenance—In a gloomy ſilence, each inhabitant appeared enveloped—In a fearful gloom the whole city ſeem to ſet, inſhrouded.

JOSIAH BLAKELEY,
Conſul of the United States.

B. Lincoln, Eſq.

FUGITIVE PIECES.

Mr. FOX'S EULOGY.

DURING the Revolutionary War, it may eaſily be imagined, that to applaud General *Washington*, or any of his compatriots, was not permitted in the Britiſh dominions—After the peace of 1783, his conduct received the open and almoſt unanimous approbation of all parties and claſſes of men—but, in 1789, when the French Revolution commenced, the Engliſh Rulers again diſcouraged all opinions favorable to Liberty, particularly thoſe reſpecting *America*, which they conſidered as the parent, or ſource, of thoſe political tenets which have ſince become ſo hateful to the Monarchs of Europe—and, when the French nation choſe another form of government, every perſon approving of Republicaniſm, or its principles, was deemed guilty of treaſon, and puniſhed either with impriſonment or baniſhment. It was then that Mr. Fox, with that

open, undiſguiſed candor, which characteriſes all his opinions and actions, had the courage to avow his ſentiments being decidedly in favor of the French Revolution, and, in the Houſe of Commons, in the year 1794, to pronounce the following elegant eulogium on the *American Patriot:*

———" Illuſtrious Man!—deriving honor leſs from the ſplendor of his ſituation, than from the dignity of his mind, before whom all borrowed Greatneſs ſinks into inſignificance!—I cannot, indeed, help admiring the wiſdom and the fortune of this *Great Man*—Not by the expreſsion Fortune, I mean to derogate from his merit; but notwithſtanding his extraordinary talents and exalted integrity, it muſt be conſidered as ſingularly fortunate, that he ſhould have experienced a lot which ſo ſeldom falls to the portion of humanity, and have paſsed through ſuch a variety of ſcenes without ſtain and without reproach!—It muſt indeed create aſtoniſhment, that, placed in circumſtances ſo critical, and filling, for a ſeries of time, a ſtation ſo conſpicuous, his character

ſhould never once have been called in queſtion—that he ſhould in no one inſtance have been accuſed either of peeviſh inſolence, or of mean ſubmiſsion, in his tranſactions with foreign Nations —It has been reſerved for Him to run the race of glory, without experiencing the ſmalleſt interruption to the brilliancy of his career!—The breath of Cenſure has not dared to impeach the purity of his conduct, nor the eye of Envy to raiſe its malignant glance to the elevation of his virtue—Such has been the tranſcendant merit and the unparalleled fate of this illuſtrious Man!—

A claſsical writer, in a late paper, ſpeaking of general *Washington*, ſays, he united in his character, "the intrepidity of Ariſtides, the patriotiſm of Cato, the military pendence of Ceſar, and the humanity of Scipio. He was to the American Republic what Themiſtocles and Solon were to the Grecian States; what Numa and Camillus were to the Roman Commonwealth."

The following beautiful Poem was written by Doctor Aiken, an Engliſhman, reſiding in England—to celebrate the virtues of the Republican Sage and Hero of America.

To HIS EXCELLENCY *GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of America.*

POINT of that Pyramid, whoſe ſolid baſe
Reſts firmly founded on a Nation's truſt,
Which, while the gorgeous palace ſinks in duſt,
Shall ſtand ſublime, and fill its ample ſpace:

Elected Chief of Freemen!—Greater far
Than kings, whoſe glittering parts are fix'd by birth;
Nam'd by thy Country's voice for long-try'd worth,
Her crown in peace, as once her ſhield in war!

Deign, WASHINGTON, to hear a *Britiſh* lyre,
That ardent greets thee with applauſive lays,
And to the *Patriot Hero* homage pays.
O, would the Muſe immortal ſtrains inſpire,
That high beyond all Greek and Roman fame,
Might ſoar to times unborn, thy purer, nobler Name!

At the entertainment given at Amſterdam a few years ſince, the portrait of our beloved *WASHINGTON* was exhibited as the chief decoration

of the room.—When his health was drank, a Batavian riſing up, in his native language made the following apoſtrophe; which an American gentleman preſent, requeſted might be tranſlated—That gentleman has handed us a copy, which we here preſent:—"See here a true likeneſs of a great and gallant Hero: Approach with due reſpect, oh!—Human friend, and read in this republican, a Cato in council; a Caeſar in the field; a ſecond Solon, in his country's cauſe; a Hercules in the political tempeſt; a compliant Farmer, when olive branches bloſsom; the ſcourge and admiration of proud Albion—A hero who fought tremendous; but who knew by his care, to prevent the ſpilling of human blood—Columbia's bulwark, an unclouded Sun: a Mars, who by his knowledge and courage, liberated a fourth part of the globe—the beſt friend to Virtue, the *Great Washington!*

(*The following from the pen of the "LAY PREACHER," is couched in words ſo energetic and expreſsive, that among the different tributes paid to the memory of WASHINGTON, this deſerves particular notice.*)

"It is an occurrence not leſs intereſting than extraordinary, that the departure of a ſingle man ſhould command the unaffected and indiſcriminate lamentation of five millions of people. It is an event the like of which the world has never witneſsed; that the death of an individual ſhould ſo touch an whole nation, that "the joy of the heart ſhould ceaſe, and the dance be turned into mourning."

"The mighty monarch, whoſe throne is ſurrounded by armies numerous as the locuſts of ſummer, and reſiſtleſs as the blaſts of peſtilence, goes down to the tomb amid the execrations of oppreſsed ſubjects; or ſteps in the grave, as unheeded, as when ſlumbering on his bed of down. The prince, whoſe beneficence has whitened the

plains of his country "walks the way of nature," and his ſubjects "mourn in black," but "not in blood," becauſe they fear "an *Amurah* ſucceeds." The pomp and power of royalty may cauſe "monuments to go about the ſtreets," and ſorrow may ſo "royally appear," that thouſands will "put the faſhion on," and yet none wear it in the heart."

Moſt eminently, hath the "crown fallen from our head." Moſt emphatically, are "the tents of Cuſhan in affliction."—"The father to his children will make known" the mournful ſtory. The veteran, who fought by his ſide "in the heat and burden of the day" of our deliverance will know, that "for this the heart is faint," that "for theſe things the eyes are dim." The extenſive nation which has received liberty from the valor, and happineſs from the counſel, of him who has fallen, will feel that this is "the rod of anger and the ſtaff of indignation."

"His deeds exceed all ſpeech." His fame is "written with a pen of iron, with the point of

a diamond." His counſel is "graven on the table of our hearts." His deeds, his fame and counſel, will endure till "the great globe itſelf; yea, all which it inherit, ſhall diſsolve."

Portrait of General Washington, by marquis Chastelleux.

The marquis having arrived at General *Washington's* head quarters, was introduced to the American Cincinnatus, of whom he ſpeaks in the following elegant and animated language:

. . . . . Here would be the proper place to give the portrait of General *Washington;* but what can my teſtimony add to the idea already formed of him? The continent of North-America, from Boſton to Charleſton, is a great volume, every page of which preſents his eulogium. I know, that having had the opportunity of a near inſpection, and of cloſely obſerving him, ſome more particular details may be expected

from me; but the ſtrongeſt characteriſtic of this reſpectable man, is the perfect union which reigns between the phyſical and moral qualities which compoſe the individual: one alone will enable you to judge of all the reſt. If you are preſented with medals of Caeſar, of Trajan, or Alexander, on examining their features, you will ſtill be led to aſk what was their ſtature, and the form of their perſons: but if you diſcover, in a heap of ruins, the head or the limb of an antique Apollo, be not curious about the other parts, but reſt aſsured that they all were comformable to thoſe of a God.

Let not this compariſon be attributed to enthuſiaſm! It is not my intention to exaggerate; I wiſh only to expreſs the impreſsion General *Washington* has left on my mind—the idea of a perfect whole, which cannot be the product of enthuſiaſm, which rather would reject it, ſince the effect of proportion is to diminiſh the idea of greatneſs.

Brave without temerity—laborious without

ambition—generous without prodigality—noble without pride—virtuous without ſeverity—he ſeems always to have confined himſelf within thoſe limits, where the virtues, by clothing themſelves in more lively, but more changeable and doubtful colors, may be miſtaken for faults.—This is the ſeventh year that he has commanded the army, and that he has obeyed the congreſs. More need not be ſaid, eſpecially in America, where they know how to appreciate all the merit contained in this ſimple act. Let it be repeated that Conde was intrepid, Turenne prudent, Eugene adroit, and Catinet diſintereſted. It is not thus that *Washington* will be characteriſed. It will be ſaid of him, at the end of a long civil war, he had nothing with which he could reproach himſelf. If any thing can be more marvellous than ſuch a character, it is the unanimity of the public ſuffrages in his favour. Soldier, magiſtrate, people, all love and admire him; all ſpeak of him in terms of tenderneſs and veneration. Does there then exiſt a virtue capable of reſtraining the injuſtice of mankind; or, are glory and happineſs too recently eſtabliſhed in America, for envy to have deigned to paſs the ſeas?

In ſpeaking of this perfect whole, of which General *Washington* furniſhes the idea, I have not excluded exterior form. His ſtature is noble and lofty; he is well made and exactly proportioned; his phyſiognomy mild and agreeable, but ſuch as renders it impoſsible to ſpeak particularly of any of his features, ſo that in quitting him, you have only the recollection of a fine face. He has neither a grave nor a familiar air; his brow is ſometimes marked with thought, but never with inquietude. Inſpiring reſpect, he inſpires confidence, and his ſmile is always the ſmile of benevolence.

Anecdotes of General Washington, written in 1788.

From BRISSOT'S TRAVELS *in* NORTH AMERICA.

THE moment I arrived at Alexandria, I

was eager to repair to Mount Vernon, a beautiful ſeat of General *Waſhington*, ſituated ten miles lower down the river.—On the road to it we paſs through a great deal of wood; and after having mounted two hills, we diſcover the houſe, elegant, though ſimple, and of a pleaſing aſpect. Before it is a neat lawn: on one ſide ſtables for horſes and cattle: on the other a green-houſe, and buildings where the negroes work. In a kind of yard are perceived ducks, geeſe, turkeys, and other poultry. The houſe commands a view of the Potowmac, and enjoys a moſt beautiful proſpect. On the ſide towards that river it has a large and lofty portico. The plan of the houſe is well-conceived and convenient. Without, it is covered with a kind of varniſh, a cement that renders it almoſt impenetrable by the rain. It was evening when the General arrived, fatigued by a tour through a part of his eſtate, where he was tracing out a road. You have frequently heard him compared to Cincinnatus: the compariſon is juſt. The celebrated general is now more than a good farmer, conſtantly employed in the management of his farm, in improving his

lands, and in building barns. He ſhewed me one not yet finiſhed. It is a vaſt pile, about a hundred feet long, and ſtill more in width, deſigned as a ſtore-houſe for his corn, potatoes, turnips, &c. Around it are conſtructed ſtables for all his cattle, his horſes, his aſses, the breed of which, unknown in this country, he is endeavouring to increaſe. The plan of the building is ſo judiciouſly contrived, that a man may quickly fill the racks with hay or potatoes without the leaſt danger. The General informed me, that he had built it after a plan ſent him by the celebrated Engliſh huſbandman, Arthur Young, but which he had conſiderably improved. This building is of brick made on the ſpot; and every part of it, except the joiſts of the roof, and the ſhingles that cover it, which for want of time he was forced to buy, is the produce of the eſtate. He told me, that it did not coſt him above three hundred pounds. In France it would have coſt upwards of 80,000 livres (3,333l. ſterling.) That year he had planted ſeven hundred buſhels of potatoes. All this was quite new to Virginia, where there are neither barns nor proviſions for cattle.

His horſes, his aſses, his mules, were wandering in the neighboring paſtures. He told us, that it was his intention to ſet his country the example of cultivating artificial meadows, ſo rare in it, yet ſo neceſsary, as in winter the cattle are frequently in want of fodder. He had a noble ſtallion, which will keep up the breed of good horſes in the country, and ſhowed us two fine aſses from Malta and Spain.

His three hundred negroes were diſtributed in log houſes ſcattered over the eſtate, which in that part contains upwards of ten thouſand acres.

Colonel Humphrys, the poet, of whom I have already ſpoken, and who lives with him in the quality of his ſecretary, aſsured me, that his poſseſsions in different places, conſiſted of more than two hundred thouſand acres.

The General had invited over from England a good Engliſh farmer, with his family, and placed him at the head of his huſbandry.

Every thing in the General's houſe is ſimple.

His table is well ſupplied, but without oſtentation. Mrs. Waſhington ſuperintends every thing, and, with the qualities of an excellent farmer's wife, unites that ſimple dignity which ought to diſtinguiſh a woman whoſe huſband has filled the greateſt ſtation. To theſe ſhe adds alſo that ſweetneſs, and that attention to ſtrangers, which renders hoſpitality ſo agreeable. The ſame virtues are poſſeſsed by her engaging niece, whoſe health, unhappily, appears to be very delicate.

You have heard me blame Mr. Chaſtelleux for having diſplayed ſo much within the portrait he has given of the General. An artful portrait of an artleſs man is totally out of the character. The General's goodneſs beams in his eyes. They have no longer that fire which his officers found in them when at the head of his army; but they brighten in converſation. In his countenance there are no ſtriking features; hence it is difficult to catch a likeneſs of him, for few of his portraits reſemble him. All his anſwers diſcover good ſenſe, conſummate prudence, and great diffidence of himſelf; but at the ſame time, an un-

alterable firmneſs in the part he has once embraced. His modeſty cannot but be particularly aſtoniſhing to a Frenchman. He ſpeaks of the American war, as if he had not been the conductor of it; and of his victories with an indifference with which no ſtranger could mention them. I never ſaw him grow warm, or depart from that coolneſs which characteriſes him, except when talking on the preſent ſtate of America. The diviſions of his country rend his ſoul. He feels the neceſsity of rallying all the friends of liberty around a central point, and of giving energy to the government. To his country he is ſtill ready to ſacrifice that quiet which conſtitutes his happineſs. Happineſs, ſaid he to me, is not in grandeur, is not in the buſtle of life. This philoſopher was ſo thoroughly convinced of the truth of this, that from the moment of his retreat, he broke off every political connexion, and renounced every place in the government; yet in ſpite of ſuch a renunciation, of ſuch diſintereſtedneſs, of ſuch modeſty, this aſtoniſhing man has enemies! He has been villified in the newſpapers; he has been accuſed of ambition, of in-

trigue, when all his life, when all America, can witneſs his diſintereſtedneſs, and the rectitude of his conduct: Virginia is perhaps the ſole country where he has enemies; for no where elſe have I heard his name pronounced but with reſpect, mixed with affection and gratitude. You would think the Americans were ſpeaking of their father. It would be wrong, perhaps, to compare *Washington* with the moſt celebrated warriors: but he is the model of a republican; diſplaying all the qualities, all the virtues of one.

He ſpoke to me of Mr. La Fayette with tenderneſs. He conſidered him as his ſon; and ſaw with joy mixed with anxiety, the part he was about to play in the revolution preparing in France. Of the iſsue of that revolution he had his doubts: if he knew, on the one hand, the ardour of the French in ruſhing into extremes, he knew on the other their profound idolatry for their ancient government and their monarchy, the inviolability of which appeared to him ridiculous.

After having ſpent about three days in the houſe of that celebrated man, who loaded me with civilities, and gave me much information reſpecting both the late war and the preſent ſituation of the United States, I returned with regret to Alexandria.

Extract from a periodical publication, entitled the "Miſcellaniſt," written in Dublin, by W. P. Carey.

ABOVE the cruel views of the conqueror who, actuated by the luſt of fame, ſhuts his ears to the ſupplications of pity, and hardening his heart for the work of devaſtation, wars to eſtabliſh a ſhining infamy, by the deſtruction of his fellow-creatures, on the ſmoking ruins of deſolated kingdoms, the great *Washington* fought to befriend and ſave mankind, in defence of whatever is moſt dear to the generous breaſt of enlightened patriotiſm. Diſtinguiſhed, in an eminent degree, for the great qualities of the Mace-

donian and Swediſh heroes, yet unſullied by the ſavage cruelty and intemperance of the one, or mad ambition and obſtinacy of the other, he poſſeſsed the rare gift of uniting all the ſublime talents requiſite in the founder of a mighty empire, with the poliſhed refinements of civilized ſociety, and the ſofteſt feelings of humanity. A ſtranger to profuſion, yet generous in every inſtance where liberality was a virtue; during the late troubles, his fortune was employed in ſuccouring merit, rewarding bravery, promoting diſcipline in the ſoldiery, and ſubordination to the new eſtabliſhed government, in the citizens. At a time when the calamities incident to a ſtate of civil warfare, fell heavy on all ranks, but principally on the middle claſs of his countrymen, his beneficence, which ſeemed to ſhun the public eye, would in all probability be loſt in oblivion, but for the voice of thoſe whom he freed from the accumulated miſeries of famine, ſickneſs, and impriſonment. Many of his good deeds are paſsed over by the writers of his time, amidſt the ſtriking details of battles, of ſieges, and military manoeuvres, with which the general curioſity is

often more pleaſed, than with the leſs glaring portrait of private virtue. Born with abilities to unite the jarring intereſts of a number of ſtates, and be the leader of a brave and injured people, nature has not been leſs favorable to him in corporal than in mental endowments. His perſon is majeſtic and ſtriking, his phyſiognomy is prepoſſeſſing, and ſtrongly expreſſive of the noble qualities of his ſoul: the dignity of his appearance inſpires an awe, which keeps the unacquainted beholder at a reſpectful diſtance, until the eaſy politeneſs of his manner, formed to gain the affections without artifice, and the modeſt frankneſs of his converſation, fraught with judicious reflexions, founded on a thorough knowledge of human nature, inſenſibly baniſh the coldneſs of reſerve, and induce the philoſopher, the ſoldier, and poliſhed gentleman, to quit his company with regret, filled with ſentiments of enthuſiaſtic reverence and admiration.

Having purſued the bleſſings of peace through the horrors of war, he forced an eulogium on his conduct, from the mouths of his

enemies; and, on the ruins of Britiſh tyranny, founded the immortal fabric of his country's independence; leaving this ſalutary monition to all ruling powers, never in the exulting moment of national proſperity, to force an injured people from their allegiance, by forgetting that the protection of the community was the primary cauſe of the election of individuals to the delegated ſceptre of majeſty. The fatal effects which England has juſtly felt from her own diſgraceful and oppreſsive ſchemes againſt America, ſhould ſerve as a caution to prevent all ſtateſmen from purſuing the narrow policy and baſe purpoſes of illiberal faction: it ſhould inſtruct them never to ſacrifice the intereſts of one body of ſubjects to the unjuſt aggrandiſement of another; but equally to extend the benefits of a wiſe and wholeſome legiſlation to all parts of the empire; as a contrary conduct will inevitably return the blow aimed at the rights of ſociety, in tenfold ruin, on the guilty oppreſsors, by weakening the ſtate with jealouſies and civil diſsentions, which will leave it an eaſy prey to a foreign enemy, or inſenſibly diſmember and finally ſubvert the eſtabliſhed government.

Having equalled the greateſt heroes of antiquity in glory, the illuſtrious *Washington* ſurpaſsed them in virtue and exemplary moderation; when his fellow-ſoldiers laid aſide the ſword to add luſtre to the arts—to cultivate their native fields, and to enrich the United States, by a beneficial commerce—when the childleſs father, the lone orphan, and the widowed mourner, reſtored to the boſom of peace, and the bleſsings of plenty, forgot their ſorrows, and ceaſed to weep over the means of their ſlaughtered relations—the American hero reſigned his command; he refuſed the liberal rewards offered him by his grateful country; he was contented with the juſt approbation of a virtuous conſcience, and quitting the ſplendid honors of a public life, he retired to the ſtation of a private citizen.

In whatever light we view the character of this truly great man, we are ſtruck with freſh cauſe for eſteem and admiration; we every moment diſcover new and ſhining traits of humanity, of wiſdom, and diſintereſted heroiſm: we ſee united in him the diſtinguiſhed virtues of a good citizen,

an experienced general, an upright ſenator, and a wiſe politician; we behold him riſing ſuperior to every mean conſideration of ſelf-love, hazarding his fortune in the cauſe of freedom, chearfully ſubmitting to bear the name of rebel, and braving an ignominious death, to which he would inevitably have fallen a ſacrifice had Britain triumphed in the conteſt; we behold him furniſhing an example the moſt glorious to the world, the moſt animating to the nations which yet groan beneath the arm of oppreſsion, an example the moſt intereſting to humanity, and capable of nerving the palſied arm of age, or even of cowardice itſelf; we behold him like another Aaron, the ſacred delegate of heaven, leading to the field a brave but ill appointed and new raiſed army, to contend with the ableſt generals and beſt diſciplined troops of the mightieſt empire in the univerſe; we behold him often without money, and ill ſupplied with proviſions, braving the accumulated ſeverities of an American winter's campaign, inuring his ſoldiers to fatigue, and training them by the practice of military evolutions, to defeat the attacks of a powerful enemy; we

view him ſtedfaſtly purſuing the great line of conduct which he had marked out at the commencement of hoſtilities, mitigating the calamities of war, preventing the effuſion of human blood, waſting the forces of his adverſaries, tiring out the Britiſh nation by avoiding a deciſive action; and finally triumphing over every obſtacle which ſeemed inſurmountably to oppoſe the progreſs of his arms, and the freedom of his country. The raſh and unthinking, who eſtimate a commander by the multitudes whom he has deſtroyed, by the cities which he has ſacked, and the provinces which he has deſolated, may chooſe ſome ferocious conquerer for the idol of their reverence. The philanthropiſt, who laments the miſeries which fall on mankind by the uſurpation and ambition of kings, and the philoſopher, who judges of the abilities of a general by the tenor of his plans; and their conſiſtence with his ſituation and reſources, will not heſitate to pronounce the Great WASHINGTON equal, if not ſuperior to the moſt ſhining characters in ancient or modern hiſtory.

Gen. Washington's Will.

VIRGINIA, Fairfax ss.

I, GEORGE DENEALE, *Clerk of Fairfax County Court, do Certify, That the ſubſequent Copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament of* GEORGE WASHINGTON, *deceaſed, late Preſident of the United States of America, with the Schedule annexed, is a true Copy from the original recorded in my Office.*

In Teſtimony Whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand this 23d day of January, 1800.

GEO. DENEALE, C. F. C.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I GEORGE WASHINGTON, of *Mount Vernon*, a Citizen of the United States,

and lately Preſident of the ſame, Do make, ordain, and declare this inſtrument, which is written with my own hand, and every page thereof ſubſcribed with my name,* to be my LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT, revoking all others.

Imprimus—All my debts, of which there are but few, and none of magnitude, are to be punctually and ſpeedily paid; and the legacies herein after bequeathed, are to be diſcharged as ſoon as circumſtances will permit, and in the manner directed.

Item—To my dearly beloved wife *Martha Waſhington*, I give and bequeath the uſe, profit, and benefit of my whole eſtate, real and perſonal, for the term of her natural life, except ſuch parts thereof as are ſpecially diſpoſed of hereafter. My improved lot in the town of Alexandria, ſituated on Pitt and Cameron-ſtreets, I give to her and her heirs forever; as I alſo do my houſehold and kitchen furniture of every ſort and

* *In the original manuſcript, GEORGE WASHINGTON'S name is written at the bottom of every page.*

kind, with the liquors and groceries which may be on hand at the time of my deceaſe, to be uſed and diſpoſed of as ſhe may think proper.

Item—Upon the deceaſe of my wife, it is my will and deſire, that all the ſlaves which I hold in *my own right*, ſhall receive their freedom. To emancipate them during her life, would, tho' earneſtly wiſhed by me, be attended with ſuch inſuperable difficulties on account of their intermixture by marriages with the dower negroes, as to excite the moſt painful ſenſations, if not diſagreeable conſequences to the latter, while both deſcriptions are in the occupancy of the ſame proprietor, it not being in my power, under the tenure by which the dower negroes are held, to manumit them. And whereas among thoſe who will receive freedom according to this deviſe, there may be ſome who, from old age, or bodily infirmities, and others, who, on account of their infancy, will be unable to ſupport themſelves, it is my will and deſire, that all who come under the firſt and ſecond deſcription, ſhall be comfortably cloathed and fed by my heirs while they

live; and that ſuch of the latter deſcription as have no parents living, or, if living, are unable or unwilling to provide for them, ſhall be bound by the Court until they ſhall arrive at the age of 25 years: and in caſes where no record can be produced, whereby their ages can be aſcertained, the judgment of the Court, upon its own views of the ſubject, ſhall be adequate and final. The negroes thus bound, are (by their maſters or miſtreſses) to be taught to read and write, and be brought up to ſome uſeful occupation, agreeably to the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia providing for the ſupport of orphan and other poor children. And I do hereby expreſsly forbid the ſale or tranſportation out of the ſaid Commonwealth, of any ſlave I may die poſſeſsed of under any pretence whatſoever. And I do moreover moſt pointedly and moſt ſolemnly enjoin it upon my Executors hereafter named, or the ſurvivor of them, to ſee that *this* clauſe reſpecting ſlaves, and every part thereof, be religiouſly fulfilled at the epoch at which it is directed to take place, without evaſion, neglect, or delay, after the crops which may then be on

the ground are harveſted, particularly as it reſpects the aged and infirm; ſeeing that a regular and permanent fund be eſtabliſhed for their ſupport, as long as there are ſubjects requiring it, not truſting to the uncertain proviſion made by individuals.—And, to my mulatto man *William* (calling himſelf *Wm. Lee*,) I give immediate freedom, or if he ſhould prefer it (on account of the accidents which have befallen him, and which have rendered him incapable of walking or of any active employment) to remain in the ſituation he now is, it ſhall be optional in him to do ſo; in either caſe, however, I allow him an annuity of 30 dollars during his natural life, which ſhall be independent of the victuals and cloathes he has been accuſtomed to receive, if he chuſes the laſt alternative; but in full with his freedom, if he prefers the firſt; and this I give him as a teſtimony of my ſenſe of his attachment to me, and for his faithful ſervices during the Revolutionary War.

Item—To the Truſtees (Governors, or by whatſoever other name they may be deſignated)

of the Academy in the town of Alexandria, I give and bequeath, in truſt, 4000 dollars, or, in other words, 20 of the ſhares which I hold in the bank of Alexandria, towards the ſupport of a Free School, eſtabliſhed at, and annexed to, the ſaid Academy, for the purpoſe of educating orphan children, or the children of ſuch other poor and indigent perſons, as are unable to accompliſh it with their own means, and who, in the judgment of the Truſtees of the ſaid Seminary, are beſt entitled to the benefit of this donation. The aforeſaid 20 ſhares I give and bequeath in perpetuity; the dividends only of which are to be drawn for, and applied by the ſaid Truſtees, for the time being, for the uſes above mentioned; the ſtock to remain entire and untouched, unleſs indications of failure of the ſaid bank ſhould be ſo apparent, or a diſcontinuance thereof, ſhould render a removal of this fund neceſsary. In either of theſe caſes, the amount of the ſtock here deviſed is to be veſted in ſome other bank, or public inſtitution, whereby the intereſt may with regularity and certainty be drawn and applied as above. And, to prevent

miſconception, my meaning is, and is hereby declared to be, that theſe 20 ſhares are in lieu of, and not in addition to, the 1000l. given by a miſsive letter ſome years ago, in conſequence whereof, an annuity of 50l. has ſince been paid towards the ſupport of this inſtitution.

Item—Whereas by a law of the Commonwealth of Virginia, enacted in the year 1785, the Legiſlature thereof was pleaſed (as an evidence of its approbation of the ſervices I had rendered the public during the Revolution, and partly, I believe, in conſideration of my having ſuggeſted the vaſt advantages which the community would derive from the extenſion of its inland navigation under Legiſlative patronage) to preſent me with 100 ſhares of 100 dollars each, in the incorporated Company eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of extending the navigation of *James River* from the tide-water to the mountains; and alſo with 50 ſhares of 100l. ſterling each in the corporation of another Company likewiſe eſtabliſhed for the ſimilar purpoſe of opening the navigation of the river *Potowmac* from the tide-water to Fort

Cumberland; the acceptance of which, altho' the offer was highly honourable and grateful to my feelings was refuſed as inconſiſtent with a principle which I had adopted, and had never departed from—namely, not to receive pecuniary compenſation for any ſervices I could render my country in its arduous ſtruggle with Great Britain for its rights, and becauſe I had evaded ſimilar propoſitions from other States in the Union: Adding to this refuſal, however, an intimation, that, if it ſhould be the pleaſure of the Legiſlature to permit me to appropriate the ſaid ſhares to *Public Uſes*, I would receive them on thoſe terms with due ſenſibility; and this it having conſented to, in flattering terms, as will appear by a ſubſequent law and ſundry reſolutions, in the moſt ample and honourable manner —I proceed, after this recital, for the more correct underſtanding of the caſe, to declare, That as it has always been a ſource of ſerious regret with me, to ſee the youth of theſe United States ſent to foreign countries for the purpoſes of Education, often before their minds were formed, or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the

happineſs of their own, contracting, too frequently, not only habits of diſsipation and extravagance, *but principles unfriendly to Republican Government, and to the true and genuine Liberties of Mankind*, which, thereafter are rarely, overcome—For theſe reaſons, it has been my ardent wiſh to ſee a plan deviſed, on a liberal ſcale, which would have a tendency to ſpread ſyſtematic ideas through all parts of this riſing Empire, thereby to do away local attachments and ſtate prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit from our national Councils. Looking anxiouſly forward to the accompliſhment of ſo deſirable an object as this is (in my eſtimation) my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the meaſure, than the eſtabliſhment of a UNIVERSITY in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be ſent for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite Literature, in the Arts and Sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of Politics and good Government, and, as a matter of infinite im-

portance in my judgment, by aſsociating with each other, and forming friendſhips in juvenile years, be enabled to free themſelves, in a proper degree, from thoſe local prejudices and habitual jealouſies which have juſt been mentioned, and which, when carried to exceſs, are never-failing ſources of diſquietude to the public mind, and pregnant of miſchievous conſequences to this country. — Under theſe impreſsions, ſo fully dilated,

Item—I give and bequeath, in perpetuity, the 50 ſhares which I hold in the Potowmac company (under the aforeſaid Acts of the Legiſlature of Virginia) towards the endowment of a UNIVERSITY, to be eſtabliſhed within the limits of the Diſtrict of *Columbia*, under the auſpices of the General Government, if that Government ſhould incline to extend a foſtering hand towards it; and until ſuch Seminary is eſtabliſhed, and the funds ariſing on theſe ſhares ſhall be required for its ſupport, my further will and deſire is, that the profit accruing therefrom, ſhall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in

purchaſing ſtock in the Bank of *Columbia*, or ſome other bank, at the diſcretion of my Executors, or by the Treaſurer of the United States for the time being, under the direction of Congreſs, provided that honourable Body ſhould patronize the meaſure; and the dividends proceeding from the purchaſe of ſuch ſtock are to be veſted in more ſtock, and ſo on, until a ſum adequate to the accompliſhment of the object is obtained, of which I have not the ſmalleſt doubt before many years paſs away, even if no aid or encouragement is given by legiſlative authority, or from any other ſource.

Item—The hundred ſhares which I hold in the James River Company, I have given, and now confirm, in perpetuity, to and for the uſe and benefit of *Liberty Hall Academy*, in the County of Rockbridge, in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Item—I releaſe, exonerate, and diſcharge the eſtate of my deceaſed brother, *Samuel Waſhington*, from the payment of the money which is

due to me for the land I ſold to Philip Pendleton (lying in the county of Berkeley,) who aſsigned the ſame to him, the ſaid *Samuel*, who, by agreement, was to pay me therefor: And whereas by ſome contract (the purport of which was never communicated to me) between the ſaid *Samuel* and his ſon *Thornton Waſhington*, the latter became poſseſsed of the aforeſaid land, without any conveyance having paſsed from me, either to the ſaid *Pendleton*, the ſaid *Samuel*, or the ſaid *Thornton*, and without any conſideration having been made, by which neglect, neither the legal nor equitable title has been alienated, it reſts therefore with me, to declare my intentions concerning the premiſes; and theſe are, to give and bequeath the ſaid land to whomſoever the ſaid *Thornton Waſhington* (who is alſo dead) deviſed the ſame, or to his heirs forever, if he died inteſtate, exonerating the eſtate of the ſaid *Thornton*, equally with that of the ſaid *Samuel*, from payment of the purchaſe money, which, with intereſt, agreeably to the original contract with the ſaid *Pendleton*, would amount to more than 1000l. And whereas two other ſons of my ſaid

deceaſed brother, *Samuel*, namely, *George Steptoe Waſhington* and *Lawrence Auguſtine Waſhington*, were, by the deceaſe of thoſe to whoſe care they were committed, brought under my protection, and, in conſequence, have occaſioned advances on my part for their education at college and other ſchools, and for their board, cloathing, and other incidental expences, to the amount of near 5000 dollars, over and above the ſums furniſhed by their eſtate, which ſum it may be inconvenient for them or their father's eſtate to refund—I do, for theſe reaſons, acquit them and the ſaid eſtate from the payment thereof, my intentions being, that all accounts between them and me, and their father's eſtate and me, ſhall ſtand balanced.

Item—The balance due to me from the eſtate of *Bartholomew Dandridge*, deceaſed (my wife's brother) and which amounted, on the firſt day of October 1795, to 425l. (as will appear by an account rendered by his deceaſed ſon, *John Dandridge*, who was the acting executor of his father's will) I releaſe and acquit from the payment thereof. And the Negroes (then 33 in number)

formerly belonging to the ſaid eſtate, who were taken in execution, ſold, and purchaſed in on my account in the year——, and ever ſince have remained in the poſſeſſion and to the uſe of *Mary*, widow of the ſaid *Barth. Dandridge*, with their increaſe, it is my will and deſire, ſhall continue and be in her poſſeſſion, without paying hire, or making compenſation for the ſame, for the time paſt or to come, during her natural life; at the expiration of which, I direct, that all of them who are 40 years old and upwards, ſhall receive their freedom; all under that age and above 16, ſhall ſerve 7 years, and no longer; and all under 16 years ſhall ſerve until they are 25 years of age, and then be free. And to avoid diſputes reſpecting the ages of any of theſe Negroes, they are to be taken into the Court of the County in which they reſide, and the judgment thereof, in this relation ſhall be final, & record thereof made, which may be adduced as evidence at any time thereafter, if diſputes ſhould ariſe concerning the ſame. And I further direct, that the heirs of the ſaid *Barth. Dandridge* ſhall, equally, ſhare the benefits ariſing from the ſervices of the ſaid

negroes, according to the tenor of this deviſe, upon the deceaſe of their mother.

Item—If *Charles Carter*, who intermarried with my niece *Betty Lewis*, is not ſufficiently ſecured in the title to the lots he had of me in the town of Frederickſburg, it is my will and deſire, that my executors ſhall make ſuch conveyances of them as the law requires to render it perfect.

Item—To my nephew *William Auguſtine Waſhington*, and his heirs (if he ſhould conceive them to be objects worth proſecuting) a lot in the town of Mancheſter (oppoſite to Richmond) No. 265, drawn on my ſole account, and alſo the tenth of 1 or 200 acre lots, and two or three half-acre lots, in the city and vicinity of Richmond, drawn in partnerſhip with nine others, all in Lottery of the deceaſed William Byrd, are given; as is alſo a lot which I purchaſed of John Hood, conveyed by William Willie and Sam. Gordon, truſtees of the ſaid John Hood, numbered 139, in the town of Edinburgh, in the county of Prince George, ſtate of Virginia.

Item—To my nephew *Buſhrod Waſhington*, I give and bequeath all the papers in my poſſeſsion which relate to my civil and military adminiſtration of the affairs of this Country; I leave to him alſo ſuch of my private papers as are worth preſerving; and at the deceaſe of my wife, and before, if ſhe is not inclined to retain them, I give and bequeath my library of books and pamphlets of every kind.

Item—Having ſold lands which I poſseſsed in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and part of a tract held in equal right with George Clinton, late Governor of New York, in the ſtate of New York, my ſhare of land and intereſt in the Great Diſmal Swamp, and a tract of land which I owned in the County of Glouceſter—withholding the legal titles thereto, until the conſideration-money ſhould be paid—and having moreover leaſed, and conditionally ſold (as will appear by the tenor of the ſaid leaſes) all my lands upon the Great Kenhawa, and a tract upon Difficult Run in the county of Loudon, it is my will and direction, that whenſoever the contracts are fully

and reſpectively complied with, according to the ſpirit, true intent and meaning thereof, on the part of the purchaſers, their heirs or aſsigns, that then, and in that caſe, conveyances are to be made, agreeable to the terms of the ſaid contracts, and the money ariſing therefrom, when paid, to be veſted in bank ſtock; the dividends whereof, as of that alſo which is already veſted therein, is to inure to my ſaid wife during her life, but the ſtock itſelf is to remain and be ſubject to the general diſtribution hereafter directed.

Item—To the *Earl of Buchan* I re-commit "the Box made of the Oak that ſheltered the brave *Sir William Wallace* after the battle of Falkirk", preſented to me by his Lordſhip in terms too flattering for me to repeat, with a requeſt "to paſs it, on the event of my deceaſe to the man in my country who ſhould appear to merit it beſt, upon the ſame conditions that have induced him to ſend it to me."—Whether eaſy or not, to ſelect THE MAN who might comport with his Lordſhip's opinion in this reſpect, is not for me to ſay; but conceiving that no diſpoſition of

this valuable curioſity can be more eligible than the recommitment of it to his own cabinet, agreeably to the original deſign of the Goldſmiths, Company of Edinburg, who preſented it to him, and, at his requeſt, conſented that it ſhould be transferred to me—I do give and bequeath the ſame to his Lordſhip; and, in caſe of his deceaſe, to his heir, with my greatful thanks for the diſtinguiſhed honour of preſenting it to me, and more eſpecially for the favourable ſentiments with which he accompanied it.

Item—To my brother *Charles Waſhington*, I give and bequeath the gold-headed Cane left me by Dr. Franklin, in his will. I add nothing to it, becauſe of the ample proviſion I have made for his iſsue. To the acquaintances and friends of my juvenile years, *Lawrence Waſhington* and *Robert Waſhington*, of Chotanck, I give my other two gold-headed Canes, having my arms engraved on them; and to each (as they will be uſeful where they live) I leave one of the Spy Glaſses, which conſtituted part of my equipage during the late war. To my compatriot in arms

and old and intimate friend, Dr. *Craik*, I give my Bureau or, as the Cabinet Makers call it, Tambour Secretary and the circular Chair an appendage of my Study. To Dr. *David Stuart*, I give my large Shaving and Dreſsing Table, and my Teleſcope. To the Reverend, now, *Bryan Lord Fairfax*, I give a Bible in three large folio volumes, with notes, preſented to me by the Rt. Rev. *Thomas Wilſon*, Biſhop of Sodor and Man. To General *De la Fayette*, I give a pair of finely wrought Steel Piſtols, taken from the enemy in the Revolutionary War. To my ſiſters in Law, *Hannah Waſhington* and *Mildred Waſhington*—to my friends *Eleanor Stuart*, *Hannah Waſhington*, of Fairfield, and *Elizabeth Waſhington* of Hayfield, I give, each, a Mourning Ring of the value of 100 dollars. Theſe bequeſts are not made for the intrinſic value of them, but as mementoes of my eſteem and regard. To *Tobias Lear*, I give the uſe of the farm which he now holds, in virtue of a leaſe from me to him and his deceaſed wife (for and during their natural lives) free from rent during his life; at the expiration of which, it is to be diſpoſed of as is herein after

directed. To *Sally B. Haynie* (a diſtant relation of mine) I give and bequeath 300 dollars. To *Sarah Green*, daughter of the deceaſed *Thomas Biſhop*, and to *Ann Walker*, daughter of *John Alton*, alſo deceaſed, I give each 100 dollars, in conſideration of the attachment of their fathers to me, each of whom having lived nearly forty years in my family. To each of my Nephews, *William Auguſtine Waſhington*, *George Lewis*, *George Steptoe Waſhington*, *Buſhrod Waſhington*, and *Samuel Waſhington*, I give one of the Swords, or Cutteaux, of which I may die poſſeſsed; and they are to chooſe in the order they are named. Theſe ſwords are accompanied with an injunction, not to unſheath them for the purpoſe of ſhedding blood, except it be for ſelf-defence, or in defence of their Country and its Rights; and in the latter caſe, to keep them unſheathed, and prefer falling with them in their hands to the relinquiſhment thereof.

And now, having gone through theſe ſpecific Deviſes, with explanations for the more correct underſtanding of the meaning and deſign of

them, I proceed to the diſtribution of the more important parts of my Eſtate, in manner following:—

Firſt—To my nephew, *Buſhrod Waſhington*, and his heirs, (partly in conſideration of an intimation to his deceaſed father, while we were bachelors, and he had kindly undertaken to ſuperintend my eſtate during my military ſervices in the former war between Great Britain and France, that if I ſhould fall therein, Mount Vernon, then leſs extenſive in domain than at preſent ſhould become his property) I give and bequeath all that part thereof which is comprehended within the following limits, viz. Beginning at the ford of Dogue Run near my mill, and extending along the road, and bounded thereby, as it now goes and ever has gone ſince my recollection of it, to the ford of Little Hunting Creek, at the Gum Spring, until it comes to a knowl oppoſite to an old road which formerly paſsed through the lower field of Muddy-hole Farm, at which, on the north ſide of the ſaid road, are three red or Spaniſh oaks marked as a corner, and a ſtone placed—thence

by a line of trees to be marked rectangular, to the back line or outer boundary of the track between Thomas Maſon and myſelf—thence with that line eaſterly (now double ditching, with a poſt-and rail fence thereon) to the run of Little Hunting Creek—thence with that run which is the boundary between the lands of the late H. Peake and me, to the tide water of the ſaid creek—thence by that water to Potowmac River —thence with the river to the mouth of Dogue Creek—and thence with the ſaid Dogue Creek to the place of beginning at the aforeſaid ford; containing upwards of 4000 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, together with the Manſion Houſe and all other buildings and improvements thereon.

Second—In conſideration of the conſanguinity between them and my wife, being as nearly related to her as to myſelf, as on account of the affection I had for, and the obligation I was under to, their father, when living, who, from his youth, had attached himſelf to my perſon, and followed my fortunes through the viciſsitudes of

the late Revolution, afterwards devoting his time to the ſuperintendance of my private concerns for many years, whilſt my public employments rendered it impracticable for me to do it myſelf, thereby affording me eſsential ſervices, and always performing them in a manner the moſt filial and reſpectful—For theſe reaſons, I ſay, I give and bequeath to *George Fayette Waſhington* and *Lawrence Auguſtine Waſhington*, and their heirs, my eſtate eaſt of Little Hunting Creek, lying on the river Potowmac, including the farm of 360 acres, leaſed to *Tobias Lear*, as noticed before, and containing in the whole, by deed, two thouſand and twenty-ſeven acres, be it more or less; which ſaid eſtate it is my will and deſire, ſhould be equitably and advantageouſly divided between them, according to quantity, quality, and other circumſtances, when the youngeſt ſhall have arrived at the age of 21 years, by three judicious and diſintereſted men; one to be choſen by each of the brothers, and the third by theſe two. In the mean time, if the termination of my wife's intereſt therein ſhould

have ceaſed, the profits ariſing therefrom are to be applied for their joint uſes and benefit.

Third—And whereas it has always been my intention, ſince my expectation of having iſsue has ceaſed, to conſider the grand-children of my wife, in the ſame light as I do my own relations, and to act a friendly part by them, more eſpecially by the two whom we have raiſed from their earlieſt infancy—namely, *Eleanor Park Cuſtis*, and *George Waſhington Park Cuſtis*. And whereas the former of theſe hath lately intermarried with *Lawrence Lewis*, a ſon of my deceaſed ſiſter, *Betty Lewis*, by which union the inducement to provide for them both has been increaſed, Wherefore I give and bequeath to the ſaid *Lawrence Lewis* and *Eleanor Park Lewis*, his wife, and their heirs, the reſidue of my Mount Vernon eſtate, not already deviſed to my Nephew, *Buſhrod Waſhington*, comprehended within the following deſcription, viz. All the land north of the road leading from the ford of Dogue Run to the Gum Spring, as deſcribed in the deviſe of the other part of the tract to *Buſhrod Waſhington*

until it comes to the ſtone and three red or Spaniſh oaks on the knowl; thence with the rectangular line to the back line (between Mr. Maſon and me) thence with that line weſterly along the new double ditch to Dogue Run by the tumbling dam of my mill; thence with the ſaid run to the ford afore mentioned; to which I add all the land I poſſeſs weſt of the ſaid Dogue Run and Dogue Creek, bounded eaſterly and ſoutherly thereby; together with the mill, diſtillery, and all other houſes and improvements on the premiſes; making together about 2000 acres, be it more or leſs.

Fourth—Actuated by the principle already mentioned, I give and bequeath to *George Waſhington Park Cuſtis*, the grandſon of my wife, and my ward, and to his heirs, the tract I hold on Four Mile Run, in the vicinity of Alexandria, containing 1200 acres, more or leſs, and my entire ſquare, No. 21, in the city of Waſhington.

Fifth—All the reſt and reſidue of my eſtate, real and perſonal, not diſpoſed of in manner

aforeſaid, in whatſoever conſiſting, whereſoever lying, and whereſoever found, (a Schedule of which as far as is recollected, with a reaſonable eſtimate of its value, is hereunto annexed) I deſire may be ſold by my Executors, at ſuch times, in ſuch manner, and on ſuch credits (if an equal, valid, and ſatisfactory diſtribution of the ſpecific property cannot be made without) as in their judgment ſhall be moſt conducive to the intereſt of the parties concerned, and the monies ariſing therefrom to be divided into 23 equal parts, and applied as follows, viz. To *William Auguſtine Waſhington*, *Elizabeth Spotſwood*, *Jane Thornton*, and the heirs of *Ann Aſhton*, ſon and daughters of my deceaſed brother *Auguſtine Waſhington*, I give and bequeath four parts, that is, one part to each of them: To *Fielding Lewis*, *George Lewis*, *Robert Lewis*, *Howell Lewis*, and *Betty Carter*, ſons and daughter of my deceaſed ſiſter *Betty Lewis*, I give and bequeath five other parts, one to each of them: To *George Steptoe Waſhington*, *Lawrence A. Waſhington*, *Harriot Parks*, and the heirs of *Thornton Waſhington*, ſons and daughter of my deceaſed brother *Samuel Waſhington*, I give

and bequeath the other four parts, one part to each of them: To *Corbin Waſhington*, and the heirs of *Jane Waſhington*, ſon and daughter of my deceaſed brother *John A. Waſhington*, I give and bequeath two parts, one part to each of them: To *Samuel Waſhington*, *Frances Ball*, and *Wildred Hammond*, ſon and daughters of by brother *Cha. Waſhington*, I give and bequeath three parts, one part to each of them; and to *Geo. F. Waſhington*, *Cha. Aug. Waſhington*, and *Maria Waſhington*, ſons and daughter of my deceaſed nephew, *Geo. A. Waſhington*, I give one other part, that is, to each a third of that part: To *Eliz. Park Law*, *Martha Park Peter*, and *Eleanor Park Lewis*, I give and bequeath three other parts, that is, a part to each of them: And, to my nephews, *Buſhrod Waſhington* and *Law. Lewis*, and to my Ward, the grand-ſon of my wife, I give and bequeath one other part, that is, a third thereof to each of them. And if it ſhould ſo happen, that any of the perſons whoſe names are here enumerated (unknown to me) ſhould now be dead, or ſhould die before me, that in either of theſe caſes, the heirs of ſuch

deceaſed perſons ſhall, notwithſtanding, derive all the benefits of the bequeſt, in ſame manner as if he or ſhe was actually living at the time. And, by way of advice, I recommend to my Executors not to be precipitate in diſpoſing of the landed property (therein directed to be ſold) if from temporary cauſes the ſale thereof ſhould be dull; experience having fully evinced, that the price of land, eſpecially above the falls of the rivers and on the weſtern waters, have been progreſsively riſing and cannot be long checked in its increaſing value. And I particularly recommend it to ſuch of the Legatees (under this clauſe of my will) as can make it convenient to take each a ſhare of my ſtock in the Potomac Company, in preference to the amount of what it might ſell for—being thoroughly convinced myſelf, that no uſes to which the money can be applied, will be ſo productive as the tolls ariſing from this navigation when in full operation (and this from the nature of things it muſt be ere long) and more eſpecially if that of the Shenandoah is added thereto.

The Family Vault at *Mount Vernon*, requiring repairs, and being improperly ſituated beſides, I deſire that a new one of brick, and upon a larger ſcale, may be built at the foot of what is commonly called the Vineyard incloſure, on the ground which is marked out—In which my remains, with thoſe of my deceaſed relations (now in the old Vault) and ſuch others of my Family as may chuſe to be entombed there, may be depoſited. And it is my expreſs deſire, that my corps may be interred in a private manner, without parade or funeral oration.

Laſtly—I conſtitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife *Martha Waſhington*, my nephews *William Auguſtine Waſhington*, *Buſhrod Waſhington*, *George Steptoe Waſhington*, *Samuel Waſhington*, and *Lawrence Lewis*, and my Ward *George Waſhington Park Cuſtis* (when he ſhall have arrived at the age of 20 years) Executrix and Executors of this my WILL and TESTAMENT—In the conſtruction of which, it will readily be perceived, that no profeſsional character has been conſulted, or has had any agency in the draught; and, that

although it has occupied many of my leiſure hours to digeſt, and to throw it into its preſent form, it may notwithſtanding, appear crude and incorrect—but having endeavoured to be plain and explicit in all the Deviſes, even at the expence of prolixity, perhaps of tautology, I hope and truſt, that no diſputes will ariſe concerning them; but if, contrary to expectation, the caſe ſhould be otherwiſe from the want of legal expreſſion, or the uſual technical terms, or becauſe too much or too little has been ſaid on any of the Deviſes to be conſonant with law, my Will and Direction expreſsly is, that all diſputes (if unhappily any ſhould ariſe) ſhall be decided by three impartial and intelligent men, known for their probity and good underſtanding—two to be choſen by the diſputants, each having the choice of one, and the third by thoſe two—which three men thus choſen ſhall, unfettered by law or legal conſtructions, declare the ſenſe of the teſtator's intentions; and ſuch deciſion is, to all intents and purpoſes, to be as binding on the parties as if it had been given in the Supreme Court of the U. States.

IN WITNESS of all and each of the things herein contained, I have ſet my Hand and Seal, this ninth Day of July, in the Year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety—— and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-fourth.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

SCHEDULE

Of property comprehended in the foregoing WILL, *directed to be ſold, and ſome of it conditionally is ſold, with deſcriptive and explanatory notes thereto.*

IN VIRGINIA.

	acres.	*price.*	*dollars.*
Loudon co. Difficult Run,	300		6,666*a*
Loudon and Faquier,			
Aſhby's Bent,	2481	10*d.*	24,810 } *b*
Chattin's Run,	885	8	7,080 }
Berkley, S. fork of Bouliſkin,	1600		
Head of Evan's m.	453		
In Wormley's line,	183		
	2236	20	44,720*c*

* It appears the Teſtator omitted the word *nine*.

Frederick, bo't from Mercer,	571	20		11,420*d*
Hampſhire, on Potomac river above B,	240	240	15	3,600*e*
Glouceſter, on North river,	400	*about*		3,600*f*
Nanſemond, near Suffolk, one third of 1,119 acres,	373	373	8	2,984*g*
Great Diſmal Swamp, my divident thereof,		*about*		20,000*h*
Ohio river, Round Bottom,	587			
Little Kanhawa,	2314			
	2901			
Sixteen miles lower down,	2448			
Oppoſite Big Bent,	4395			
	—— *dollars.*			
	8744	10		97,44*ci*

GREAT KANHAWA.

Near the North Weſt,	10,180	
Eaſt ſide above,	7,276	
Mouth of Cole river,	2,000	
Oppoſite thereto, 2,950 Burning Spring, 125	3,075	
	——	200,000*k*

MARYLAND.

Charles County,	600	6	3,600*l*
Montgomery ditto,	519	12	6,229*m*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Meadows,	234	5	1,404*n*

NEW-YORK.

Mohawk river,	*about* 1000	6	6,000*o*

NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

On little Miami,	339		
Ditto,	977		
Ditto,	1235		
	3251	5	15,251*p*

KENTUCKY.

Rough Creek,	3000		
Ditto adjoining,	2000		
	5000	2	10,000*l*

LOTS, *viz.*

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two near the capitol, ſquare 634, coſt 963 dollars, and with buildings,	1500*r*
Nos. 5, 12, 13, and 14, the three laſt water lots on the Eaſtern Branch, in ſquare 667, containing together 34,438 ſquare feet, at twelve cents,	4132*s*

ALEXANDRIA.

Corner of Pitt and Prince ſtreets, half an acre laid out into buildings, three or four of which are let on ground rent at three dollars per foot,	4000*t*

WINCHESTER.

A lot in the town of half an acre, and another in the commons of about ſix acres ſuppoſed	400*u*

BATH OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated, and had buildings to the amount of 150*l*.	800*w*

STOCK.

UNITED STATES.

Six per cent.		3,746	
Ditto deferred,	1,873	2,500	
Three per cent,	2,946		
			6246*w*

POTOMAC COMPANY.

Twenty-four ſhares coſt each 100l. ſterling 10666*x*

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

Five ſhares, each coſt 100 dollars. 500*y*

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

One hundred and ſeventy ſhares, coſt 40 dollars each. 6800*z*

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA. 1000

Beſides 20 ſhares to the free ſchool—5

STOCK LIVING, *viz.*

One covering horſe, five carriage horſes, four riding ditto, ſix brood mares, 20 working horſes and mares, 2 covering jacks, and 3 young ones, 10 ſhe aſses, 42 working mules, 15 younger ones, 329 head of horned cattle, 640 head of ſheep, and a large ſtock of hogs, the preciſe number unknown—☞My manager has eſtimated this live ſtock at 7,000l. but I ſhall ſet it down in order to make a round ſum, at 15653

Aggregate amount, 530,000

NOTES.

a. This tract, for the ſize of it is valuable, more for its ſituation than the quality of its ſoil, though that is good for farming; with a conſiderable proportion of ground, that might very eaſily be improved into meadow. It lies on the great road from the city of Waſhington, Alexandria, and George-Town, to Leeſburgh and Wincheſter, at Difficult Bridge, nineteen miles from Alexandria, leſs from the city and George-Town, and not more than three from Matildaville, at the great falls of Potomac. There is a valuable ſeat on the premiſes, and the whole is conditionally ſold for the ſum annexed in the ſchedule.

b. What the ſelling prices of lands in the vicinity of theſe two tracts are, I know not; but compared with thoſe above the ridge, and others below it, the value annexed will appear moderate; a leſs one would not obtain them from me.

c. The ſurrounding land not ſuperior in ſoil,

ſituation or properties of any ſort, ſells currently at from twenty to thirty dollars an acre. The loweſt price is affixed to theſe.

d. The obſervations made in the laſt note, apply equally to this tract, being in the vicinity of them, and of ſimilar quality although it lies in another county.

e. This tract, though ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt around it. Two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt and fineſt walnut trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe, and at a ſmaller expence, than that which is tranſported thirty miles only by land.

f. This tract is of ſecond rate Glouceſter low grounds. It has no improvements thereon, but lies on navigable water, abounding in fiſh and

oyſters. It was received in payment of a debt (carrying intereſt) and valued in the year 1789 by an impartial gentleman, at 800l.——N. B. It has lately been ſold, and there is due thereon a balance equal to what is annexed in the ſchedule.

g. Theſe 373 acres are the third part of undivided purchaſes made by the deceaſed Fielding Lewis, Thos. Walker and myſelf, on full conviction that they would become valuable.—The land lies on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk, touches (if I am not miſtaken) ſome part of the navigable water of Nanſemond river; the rich Diſmal Swamp is capable of great improvement, and, from its ſituation, muſt become extremely valuable.

h. This is an undivided intereſt which I held in the great Diſmal Swamp Company, containing about 4000 acres, with my part of the plantation and ſtock thereon, belonging to the company in the ſaid Swamp.

i. Theſe ſeveral tracts of land are of the firſt

quality on the Ohio river, in the parts where they are ſituated, being almoſt, if not altogether, river bottoms. The ſmalleſt of theſe tracts is actually ſold at ten dollars an acre, but the conſideration therefor not received. The reſt are equally valuable, and will ſell as high, eſpecially that which lies juſt below the Little Kanhawa; and is oppoſite a thick ſettlement on the weſt ſide of the river. The four tracts have an aggregate breadth upon the river of ſixteen miles, and are bounded there by that diſtance.

k. Theſe tracts are ſituated upon the Great Kanhawa river, and the firſt four are bounded thereby for more than 40 miles. It is acknowledged by all who have ſeen them (and of the tract containing 10990 acres, which I have been on myſelf, I can aſsert) that there is no richer or more valuable land in all that region. They are conditionally ſold for the ſum mentioned in the ſchedule, that is, 200000 dollars, and if the terms of that ſale are not complied with, they will command conſiderable more—The tract, of which the 125 acres is a moity, was taken up by Gen-

eral Andrew Lewis and myſelf, for, and on account of a bitumenous ſpring which it contains, of ſo inflamable a nature, as to burn as freely as ſpirits, and is nearly as difficult to extinguiſh.

l. I am but little acquainted with this land, altho' I have once been on it. It was received (many years ſince) in diſcharge of a debt due to me from Daniel Jenifer Adams, at the value annexed thereto, and muſt be worth more. It is very level—lies near the river Potomac.

m. This tract lies about 30 miles above the city of Waſhington, not far from Kittoctan. It is good farming land, and by thoſe who are well acquainted with it, I am informed that it would ſell at twelve or fifteen dollars per acre.

n. This land is valuable on account of its local ſituation and other properties. It affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg; and beſides a fertile ſoil, poſſeſſes a large quantity of natural meadow, fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the

firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

o. This is the moiety of about 2000 acres which remains unſold, of 6071 acres on the Mohawk river (Montgomery county) in a patent granted to Daniel Coxe, in the townſhip of Coxeborough and Carolina, as will appear by deed, from Marinus Willet and wife, to George Clinton (late governor of New York) and myſelf. The latter ſales have been at ſix dollars an acre, and what remains unſold will fetch that or more.

p. The quality of theſe lands and their ſituation, may be known by the ſurveyor's certificates, which are filed along with the patents. They lie in the vicinity of Cincinnati; one tract near the mouth of the little Miami; another ſeven, and the third ten miles up the ſame. I have been informed that they will readily command more than they are eſtimated at.

q. For the deſcription of thoſe tracts in detail, ſee General Spotſwood's letters filed with the other papers relating to them. Beſides the gen-

eral good quality of the land, there is a valuable bank of iron ore thereon, which, when the ſettlement becomes more populous (and ſettlers are moving that way very faſt) will be found very valuable, as the Rough Creek, a branch of Green River, affords ample water for furnaces and forges.

LOTS, *viz.*

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

r. The two lots near the capitol, in ſquare 634, coſt me 963 dollars only; but in this price I was favored, on condition that I ſhould build two brick houſes three ſtory high each: without this reduction the ſelling prices of theſe lots would have coſt me about 1350 dollars. Theſe lots, with the buildings on them when completed, will ſtand me in 15,000 dollars at leaſt.

s. Lots Nos. 5, 12, 13 and 14, on the eaſtern branch, are advantageouſly ſituated on the water; and although many lots much leſs convenient have ſold a great deal higher, I will rate theſe at 12 cents the ſquare foot only.

ALEXANDRIA.

t. For this lot, though unimproved, I have refuſed 3500 dollars. It has ſince been laid off into proper ſized lots for building on, three or four of which are let on ground rent for ever, at three dollars a foot on the ſtreet; and this price is aſked for both fronts on Pitt and Prince-ſtreet.

WINCHESTER.

u. As neither the lot in the town or common have any improvements on them, it is not eaſy to fix a price; but as both are well ſituated, it is preſumed the price annexed to them in the ſchedule is a reaſonable valuation.

BATH.

v. The lots in Bath (two adjoining) coſt me to the beſt of my recollection between 50 and 60 pounds, 20 years ago; and the buildings thereon 150l. more. Whether property there has increaſed or decreaſed in its value, and in what conditions the houſes are, I am ignorant—but ſuppoſe they are not valued too high.

STOCK.

w. Theſe are the ſums which are actually funded, and though no more in the aggregate than 7,566 dollars, ſtand me in at leaſt ten thouſand pounds, Virginia money; being the amount of bonded and other debts due to me, and diſcharged during the war, when money had depreciated in that rate—☞ and was ſo ſettled by public authority.

x. The value annexed to theſe ſhares is what they actually coſt me, and is the price affixed by law; and although the preſent ſelling price is under par, my advice to the Legatees (for whoſe benefit they are intended, eſpecially thoſe who can afford to lie out of the money) is that each ſhould take and hold one—there being a moral certainty of a great and increaſing profit ariſing from them in the courſe of a few years.

y. It is ſuppoſed that the ſhares in the James River Company muſt alſo be productive: But of this I can give no decided opinion, for want of more accurate information.

z. Theſe are the nominal prices of the ſhares in the Banks of Alexandria and Columbia; the ſelling prices vary according to circumſtances; but as the ſtock uſually divides from eight to ten per cent per annum, they muſt be worth the former, at leaſt, ſo long as the Banks are conceived to be ſecure, altho' circumſtances may ſometimes make them below it.

The value of the live ſtock depends more upon the quality than quantity of the different ſpecies of it; and this again upon the demand and judgment, or fancy of purchaſers.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon,
July 9, 1799.

General WASHINGTON'S *Correſpondence with Lord* BUCHAN, *reſpecting the Box, mentioned in his Will.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 4, 1792.

On Friday was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, GEORGE WASHINGTON, a Box, elegantly mounted with ſilver, and made of the celebrated oak tree that ſheltered the patriotic Sir WILLIAM WALLACE of Scotland, after the unfortunate battle of Falkirk about the year 1300. This very curious and characteriſtical preſent is from the Earl of Buchan, by the hand of Mr. Archibald Robertſon, a Scotch gentleman, and a portrait painter, who arrived in America ſome months ago. The Box was preſented to Lord Buchan by the Goldſmith's Company of Edinburg, from whom his Lordſhip requeſted, and obtained leave, to make it over to the Man whom he deemed more deſerving of it than himſelf, and GEORGE WASHINGTON was the Man.

We further learn, that Lord Buchan has re-

queſted of the Preſident, that, on the event of his deceaſe, he will conſign the Box to that Man, *in this Country*, who ſhall appear, in his judgment, to merit it beſt, upon the ſame conſiderations that induced him to ſend it to America. [See the Will, p. 363.]

Upon the Box, which is curiouſly wrought, is a ſilver plate with the following inſcription:— "*Preſented by the Goldſmiths of Edinburgh to David Stewart Erſkine, Earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their Corporation, by their Deacon— A. D.* 1792."

Copy of the LETTER from Lord BUCHAN to General WASHINGTON, accompanying the Box.

Dryburgh Abbey, June 28, 1791.

"SIR,

"I had the honour to receive your Excellency's letter, relating to the advertiſement of Dr. Anderſon's periodical publication, in the Gazette of the United States; which attention

to my recommendation I feel very ſenſibly, and return you my grateful acknowledgments.

" In the 21ſt No. of that Litterary Miſcellany, I inſerted a monitary paper reſpecting America, which I flatter myſelf, may, if attended to on the other ſide the Atlantic, be productive of good conſequences.

" To uſe your own emphatic words, " May that Almighty Being who rules over the Univerſe—who preſides in the Councils of nations—and whoſe providential aid can ſupply every human defect, conſecrate to the Liberties and Happineſs of the American people, a government inſtituted by themſelves for public and private ſecurity, upon the baſis of Law and equal adminiſtration of juſtice, preſerving to every individual as much civil and political freedom as is conſiſtent with the ſafety of the nation."—And may HE be pleaſed to continue your life and ſtrength as long as you can be in any way uſeful to your Country!

" I have entruſted this ſheet incloſed in a

Box, made of the Oak that ſheltered our Great Sir William Wallace, after the battle of Falkirk, to Mr. Robertſon, of Aberdeen, a Painter, with the hope of his having the honour of delivering it into your hands; recommending him as an able Artiſt, ſeeking for fortune and fame in the New World. This box was preſented to me by the Goldsmith's Company at Edinburgh, to whom, feeling my own unworthineſs to receive this magnificently ſignificant preſent, I requeſted and obtained leave to make it over to the man in the world to whom I thought it moſt juſtly due. Into your hands I commit it, requeſting of you to paſs it, on the event of your deceaſe, to the Man, in your own country who ſhall appear to your judgment to merit it beſt, upon the ſame conſiderations that have induced me to ſend it to your Excellency.

"I am, Sir, with the higheſt eſteem,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient
And obliged humble ſervant,
BUCHAN.

"General WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States of America.

"P. S—I beg your Excellency will have the goodneſs to ſend me your Portrait, that I may place it among thoſe I moſt honour, and I would wiſh it from the pencil of Mr. Robertſon. I beg leave to recommend him to your countenance; as he has been mentioned to me favourably by my worthy friend, Profeſsor Oglive, of King's College, Aberdeen.

Two Letters from General Washington to Lord Buchan.

Philadelphia, May 1, 1792.

"My Lord,

"I ſhould have had the honour of acknowledging ſooner the receipt of your letter of the 28th of June laſt, had I not concluded to defer doing it till I could announce to you the tranſmiſsion of my portrait, which has juſt been finiſhed by Mr. Robertſon (of New-York) who has alſo undertaken to forward it. The manner of the execution of it does no diſcredit, I am told,

to the artiſt, of whoſe ſkill favourable mention has been made to me. I was further induced to entruſt the execution of it to Mr. Robertſon, from his having informed me that he had drawn others for your Lordſhip, and knew the ſize which beſt ſuited your collection.

"I accept, with ſenſibility and with ſatisfaction, the ſignificant preſent of the box which accompanied your Lordſhip's letter.

"In yielding the tribute due from every lover of mankind to the patriotic and heroic virtues of which it is commemorative, I eſtimate, as I ought, the additional value which it derives from the hand that ſent it, and my obligation for the ſentiments that induced the transfer.

"I will, however, aſk, that you will exempt me from the compliance with the requeſt relating to its eventual deſtination.

"In an attempt to execute your wiſh in this particular, I ſhould feel embarraſsment, from a

juſt compariſon of relative pretenſions, and fear to riſk injuſtice by ſo marked a preference.

"With ſentiments of the trueſt eſteem and conſideration, I remain your Lordſhip's moſt obedient ſervant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Earl of BUCHAN.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1793.

"MY LORD,

"The favourable wiſhes which your Lordſhip has expreſsed for the proſperity of this young and riſing country, cannot but be gratefully received by all its Citizens, and every lover of it; one mean to the contribution of which, and its happineſs, is very judiciouſly pourtrayed in the following words of your letter, "To be little heard of in the great world of politics." Theſe words, I can aſsure your Lordſhip, are expreſſive of my ſentiments on this head; and I believe it is the ſincere wiſh of United America, to

have nothing to do with the political intrigues or the ſquabbles of European nations; but, on the contrary, to exchange commodities, and live in peace and amity with all the inhabitants of the earth; and this I am perſuaded they will do, if rightfully it can be done. To adminiſter juſtice to, and receive it from every power they are connected with, will, I hope, be always found the moſt prominent feature in the adminiſtration of this Country; and I flatter myſelf that nothing ſhort of imperious neceſsity can occaſion a breach with any of them. Under ſuch a ſyſtem, if we are allowed to purſue it, the agriculture and mechanical arts—the wealth and population of theſe States, will increaſe with that degree of rapidity, as to baffle all calculation; and muſt ſurpaſs any idea your Lordſhip can, hitherto, have entertained on the occaſion.

"To evince that our views (whether realized or not) are expanded, I take the liberty of ſending you the plan of a new City, ſituated about the centre of the union of theſe States, which is deſigned for the permanent ſeat of the

Government; and we are this moment deeply engaged, and far advanced in extending the inland navigation of the river (Potomac) on which it ſtands, and the branches thereof, through a tract of as rich country for hundreds of miles, as any in the world. Nor is this a ſolitary inſtance of attempts of the kind, although it is the only one which is near completion, and in partial uſe. Several other important ones are commenced, and little doubt is entertained, that in ten years, if left undiſturbed, we ſhall open a communication by water with all the Lakes northward and weſtward of us with which we have territorial connections; and an inland navigation, in a few years more, may be carried into effect from Rhode-Iſland to Georgia, partly by cuts between the great Bays and Sounds, and partly between the iſlands and the main, from Albemarle Sound to St. Mary's river. To theſe ſhould be added, the erection of bridges over rivers, and the making of turnpike roads, as further indications of improvements."——

SUBSCRIBER'S NAMES.

ISAAC ANDREWS.
Joſeph Aborn.
James All, Eſq.
Samuel Allberger.
Preſby Andrews.
Richard Appleton.
Benjamin Armitage.
David Armour.
William Armſtrong.
James Aſh, D. L.
Campbell S. Aſkew.

B

Mrs. ANN BARNEY.
Enoch Baily, 2 copies.
John Bailie.
John Baker.
Ely Balderſton.
John Ballard.
John Bannerman.
Gabriel Barnhill.
Whitby Barnes.
Richard Barry.
Chriſtian Baum.
Robert Beath.
Richard Bell.
William Belton.
Lewis Benner.
Richard Benſon.
George Betz.
Peregrine Biddle.
Gilbert Bigger.
John Bittinger.
James Boſley.
John Boſley.
Auguſtus Boughan.
James Bouſtead.
Andrew Boyd, ſen.
James P. Boyd, Eſq.
John Boyer.
R. N. Boyer.
Joſeph Brown.
Juſtus Brown.
Mathew Brown.
Stewart Brown.
James Bryden.
Edward Buchannan.
George Buchannan, Eſq.
Robert Buchannan.
Lawrence Buckley.
Jarrett Bull.
Edward Burns.
Charles Burrell, Eſq.
Robert C. Burten.
George Buſch.
Thomas Buſſy.

C

JAMES CALHOUN, Eſq.
John R. Caldwell.
Andrew Calhoun.
James Campbell.
William Campbell.
John Carew.
Andrew Carſon.
Robert Caſey.
Jacob Caſner.
James Chalmers, jun.
Mathew Chambers.
Abſolom Chaney.
Edmund Channell.
Samuel Chaſe, Eſq.
Thomas Chaſe, Eſq.
William Chriſt.
James Clerk.
Joſeph Clerk.
James H. Clerke.
Jacob Cline.
John Clinefelder.
Andrew Clopper.

John Clopper.
Peter Clopper.
Richard Coale.
John Coffie.
Jacob Cole.
John Cole.
Samuel Cole.
R. C. Combs.
Samuel Combs.
James Cookſey.
Thomas Cornthwait.
Abner Crane.
John Crevey.
Henry Criſt.
Joſhua Cromwell.
Charles Crook.
George Crook.
———— Creſby.
Joſiah Croſley.
Thomas Culberſon.
Richard Culverwell.
John Cunningham.

D

John Duer.
John Dalrymple.
Anna Davidſon.
James Davidſon.
Henry Deagan.
George Decker.
John M. Denniſon.
Jacob Deveter.
Philip Dew.
Thomas Dewitt.
John Diffenderffer.
Stephen Diſhawon.
Archibald Dobbin.
Thomas Dobbin.
George Dobbin.
Robert Dobbin.
Daniel Dodge.
Daniel Donovan.
Valentine Donovan.
Owen Dorſey, Eſq.
Thomas B. Dorſey, Balt. County.
John Dougherty.
George Douglaſs.
Mylby Dryden.
George Duff, Balt. County.
Dr. Duffey.
P. T. Dumeſnell.
George Dunbar.
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